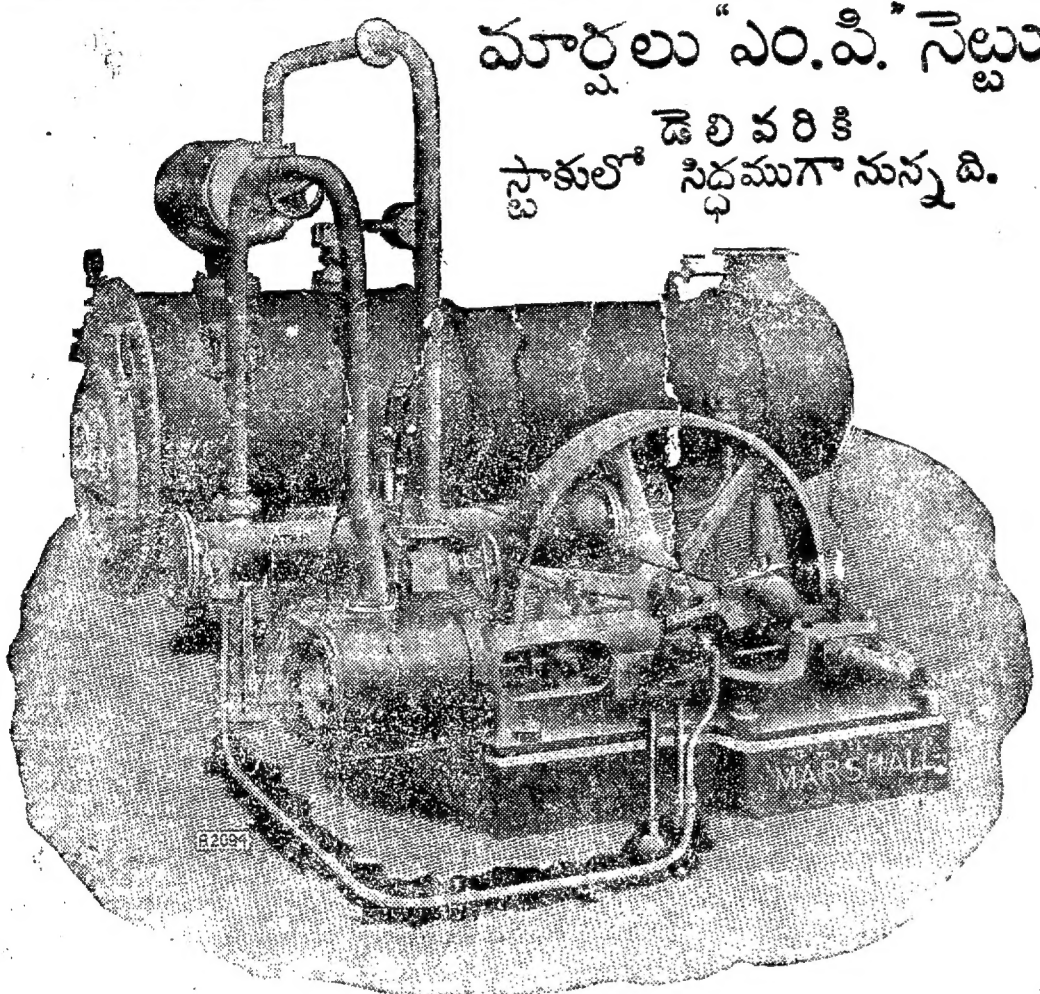


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వ తే ది న ము వ క టిం వ (బడును

Vol. 7. { డెన్న్ వట్టణము 1921 వ సం॥రం మార్చి నెల 23 తేది బుధవారము { No. 292
మొదటిపుట. 2 { కా ది వా మ సం వ త్స ర ఫా ల్గుణ మా న పు థ చతురశింశం. { నంచిక 292



మార్వలు "ఎం.పి." నెట్టు

డెలివరీకి
స్టాకులో సిద్ధముగా నున్నది.

అమృతంజనము

శరీరవ్యాధులకు ప్రసిద్ధి కెక్కినది.
ఇతర వీరిధియైన వ్యాధులకు కూడ
ఈ అమృతంజనమును వాడే
వంటి మూత్రమున యేర్పగులు.
మొదల రెండు 0-10-0 అణాలు.



మోహినితైలము

సీసా 1-5 0-12-0.

తామరతైలము

డబ్బీ 1-5 0-6-0

వండ్లపొడి

డబ్బీ 1-5 0-2-0

బాయిలర్లు, ఎంజిను, సూపర్ హీటరు, స్టీం, వాటర్ వై పింగు
మొదలగువాటితో పయిన ఉండునది మార్వలు "ఎం. పి." మార్చి నెట్టు
యొక్క వివరణము ధరలకు ఇతర వివరములకు ఈ దిగువ చిరునా
మాకు దరఖాస్తు లంపుకొనవలెను. 1808

మార్వలు సన్సు & కో (ఇండియా) లిమిటెడ్

కాన్టాక్ట్: బెజవాడ, తంజావూరు. నెం. 9 సెకండు లైను బీచ్, మదరాసు.

అమృతంజనం షిప్,
బొంబాయి - మదరాసు.

(2129) మణిఆయిల్
అయిల్ ట్యాంక్ లెటరు (రైటింగ్) ఉపయోగము
జేగామనకు చురుకుదనమును పుట్టింపి బలపీనమునకు
కాగితములకు బలమునిచ్చును. జేమా, బేయ, కాటా, కింద్యు,
మిడిక గలను మంటల కేసునములేసి కేసుదనము చల్లజేయును.
కొలరేరియాలలోని బుర్రాంబమును క్రొవ్వను ఈ మూడు రుద్దు
టప్పే కరకును. ఇట్టికి చదుముటతో కెండ్రుకల రాలక యెల
కుటర్లు గాక మృత్యునా నిప్ప, కన్న కలిగించును.
వైద్యకాశ్రీ, మణికోకర్ గోవిందజీ,
అశ్వవిద్యకు కోవ కాలయం, 267, బ్రాహ్మ, మదరాసు

హోతుగా తీసుకొనివెళ్లి వర్తకులకు, దుకాణదారులకు ఇది మంచిపనుయము!
జిన్ను! జిన్ను!! జిన్ను!!!
ఇప్పుడే వచ్చినది.
మేలైన రకము పాన ఒకటికి రూ 110. చిల్లరగా తీసిన తులము ఒకటికి రూ 3.
ప్యాకింగు, పోస్టుఖర్చులు ప్రత్యేకము.
కేసులకు దరఖాస్తులకు ఈ క్రింది చిరునామాకు సంప్రదించు.
Manager, William & Co., 109 Frere Road, BOMBAY.

అమృతంజనం డిపోవారి ఔషధాలయమునందు అమృతంజనం తామరతయిలం మోహినితయిలం
దంతచూర్ణము మొదలగు ముఖ్యోషధములే గాక ఇతరము లగు మందులు కూడ అనేకము లున్నవి.
కావలసినవారు కేటలాగును తెప్పించి చూడవచ్చును. కేటలాగును కోరినచో తక్షణం పంపెదము.

(2775)

విలాసము. — మదరాసు టియరేంద్ కౌపదశాల. తపాలా పేజీ నం. 151 క. మదరాసు.

ఈ రాజవాదు సంవత్సరము ఫాల్గుణ బహుళ
అష్టమి (31-8-21) గురువారము సాయంత్రము 4-45 నుం
టలకు తృతీయా వాద్వికోర్నక నభావమువేళ మునుట. బ్రహ్మ
శ్రీ అగ్నిరాజు ఉమాకాంతము పంతులుగారు, ప్రెసిడెన్సీ
కలకా లాంఛన పండితులు అగ్రానమము నవీంక దయా
పూర్వముగ సంగీకరించిరి. (రా. శ్రీ జి. కృష్ణమూర్తి గారు
గారు, బి. ఏ. ఎల్. జి. చెన్నపురి కై) ప్రక కళాకావీషా
భ్యాయులు “నర్తమాంబుభావల ముత్తభావ నభివృద్ధి
గావించుకొనుట యెట్లు?” అను విషయమును గురించియు
తన్వసింతురు, అంధభాషా సారము చుర్రనుగుణములను పొం
దివ విద్యార్థులతో జమలగురు లొసంగబడినది. అంధభాషాభి
మానులందఱు విజయంబేసి సంఘమును కొరకల నలయు
నని ప్రార్థించుటకు చున్నారు.—కుంకాల దొరస్వామయ్య,
అధ్యక్షుడు.

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గిరి, బుడర్లు, స్వేషనర్లు, టిప్పి కేసు, ముదాసు

The original Sanskrit Text and the most faithful English Translation with copious annotations by the late Mr. Tukaram Tatya. Highly appreciated. Pocket size, 375 pages. Price As. 12 only. Postage & V. P. charges 4 As. extra. Address:—Rajaram Tukaram, 29, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay,

[illegible]

**The India Agency Bureau,
P. B. No. 420, Triplicane, MADRAS.**

బాలాచార్యనాయుడుగారు ఈశ్వరమూర్తి (కతి
తూ.మూ.గా మట్టాడిరి. ఈ ఉపసాదనను వోలుటె పెట్టగా
వోడిపోయినది.

శ్రీ గాన గో. భానుబహదూరు పహద్యుడు పాలిజం
ల్లా సాహెబు సారు 60, 78 లకు (గాంధీజీ కోర్టి.

15-వ. అన్ని విధముల నీటిపారుదలభివృద్ధి మొత్తము 17,54,548 అల్యూ ఆ 100 అ తగ్గించ వని ది. బి. మె. రామచంద్రరావు కంఠముగాడు కోరి. ప్రజలకు అవకాశముగా నుండు నీటిపారుదల పనులన్నిటిని శుక్రాచార్యులు చేయటమన నిర్ణయించుకొని గా. రివిన్యూ మంత్రిగారు తెలిపిరి. ఏ నీటిపారుదల పనులకు ప్రభుత్వముగా అభివృద్ధిపణి నిర్వహించుకో రూపిగా చెప్పవలెనని రా. బి. ఆమంచర్ల కృష్ణారావుగారు కోరి. ఈ ప్రతిపాదనను వోటుకు తెట్టగా ఓడిపోయినది. కాబట్టి గా. భావబహదూరు మన ముందు సాటియలసాహెబుగారు కోరిన పూర్తిగాంటు 60.78 లక్ష లియ్యబడినది.

సం 7. సామాన్య ప్రభుత్వము -

కార్యనిర్వాహక పథ సెక్రటేరియట్ వగైరా

గా. సి. జి. బుద్ధంబుగారు ఆ 15.84 లక్షల గాంటును కోరి.

గవర్నరుగారి కృపాముఖ సామాన్యము (టెంపిల, కర్పణ మొదలగునవి) ఆ 550 అ మొత్తము పదిలిపెట్టెల యందు రాష్ట్రసాహెబు యొ. రామాచార్యుగారు, అందులో 5000 అల తగ్గించవలెనని సి. సి. వెంకట్రాయయ్యగారు, ఆ 55000 అల పదిలిపెట్టెలయందు రా. బి. ఆమంచర్ల కృష్ణారావుగారు ఉపసాదించిరి.

ఈ ఉపసాదనలకు ప్రతిపాదనగా రా. బి. జి. బాలాచార్యుగారు, రా. బి. కె. యన్. వెంకట్రాయయ్యగారు, ఎన్. ఆర్. కృష్ణారావుగారు, డి. తనికాచలం శ్రేష్ఠిగారు, ఆర్. శ్రీరామయ్యగారు, భాదర్ కళ్యాణాచార్యుగారు ముట్టాడిరి. ఈ ఉపసాదనలన్నియు ఉపసంహరింపబడినవి. కాబట్టి గా. బుద్ధంబుగారు కోరిన ఆ 15.84 లక్షల మొత్తముగాంటు ఇయ్యబడినది.

అంతటన 5 X 85 నిమనములకు మగి పెను.

బుధవారము.

మార్చి 28:- కాశీనగర ఈ యందములకు మరల 11 గంటలకు గా. కర్. సి. రాజగోపాలాచార్యుగారు గ్రామ పాదకర్తులకు ప్రారంభ మయ్యెను. ప్రారంభమున క్రొత్త తరములు జరిగెను.

శ్రీ సి. వి. వెంకటరమణ అయ్యగారు:- బడ్జెటు 22 ఎలో గవర్నరుగారి బాడీగార్డును, స్వంత బలమునకు ముఖపడిన యా 1,83,000 లో నుండి యా 75,000 అల తగ్గించవలెనని ప్రతిపాదించిరి.

గవర్నరుగారికి అవసరమైన ఉద్యోగములు, బలమును తీసివేయవలెననియు, వీనివలన విశేషకష్టము మునుపము దనియు, ఇట్లంట మొనర్చుచున్నట్లై ఇంతవరకు యాద్యోగములను తీసివేసినావుటలే విశేషకష్టము మునుపముదనియు శ్రీ అయ్యగారు చెప్పిరి.

జి. కేశవరంపిల్లగారు, యూ. రామాచార్యుగారు ఆమోదించిరి.

గా. సి. జి. బుద్ధంబుగారు ప్రభుత్వమునకు ముఖ లాదుచు వ్యయము అనవసరము కాదనియు, ఈ ఖర్చులు తీసి యెడల గవర్నరుగారి మోదాద తగ్గించుట దనియు, కష్టమును తగ్గించవలెనని గవర్నరుగారు నూడ కలంచుచున్నారని యూ. రా. 18120 అ వ్యయము మొత్తము తగ్గించబడునని బహుళము బలికిరి. తరువాతి సి. సి. వెంకటరమణ అయ్యగారు తమ తీర్మానమును ఉపసంహరించుకొనిరి.

శ్రీమాక్ ఎన్. శ్రీరామ అయ్యగారు: 22 ఏలో గవర్నరుగారి స్వంతవ్యయములో యా 1,22,000 లో నుండి యా 50,000 అల తగ్గించవలెనని ప్రతిపాదించిరి.

కాళుల కొన్ని మంత్రులకు మొనరుల గవర్నరుగారు కర్పణములను ఎత్తుటలే చేయవలెననియు, కర్పణములను తగ్గించి బాడ్జి మొత్తము కర్పణము ముఖపడినదియు, గర్ సంవత్సరమునకు ఈ సంవత్సరము రెండింటిల కర్పణము ముఖపడినదియు, ఇం చాల యాతేచితులనియు ప్రతిపాదించిరి.

శ్రీమాక్ ఆర్. శ్రీరామ అయ్యగారు: సి. ఎం. నరసింహాచార్యుగారు నై తీర్మానమును ఆమోదించిరి. ఇందుకై యా 1,22,000 అ వ్యయము అధికమనియు అందులో చాల తగ్గించవచ్చుననియు అచార్యుగారు చెప్పిరి. ఈ కర్పణములో గవర్నరుగారి స్వేచ్ఛలో (తెయ్యముల వంటకాల మొదలగు) పనులకు కొన్ని తగ్గినా తగ్గించవలెనని యున్నవని గా. బుద్ధంబుగారు ప్రత్యుత్తర మిచ్చిరి.

అందుమీదకు అనగి కారకభ్యుత్సా యువనంహారమునకు సమ్మతించిరి.

మంత్రుల జీతములు.

మంత్రుల జీతములకు ముఖపడిన యా 1,92,000 అలో యా 84000 అల తగ్గించవలెనని శ్రీమాక్ సి. సి. వెంకటరమణ అయ్యగారు బాదించిరి.

ఈ తీర్మానములో తాము కర్పణములను సాటిండు ట లేదనియు, మంత్రుల జీతములు బాడ్జి కున్నవనియు, కార్యనిర్వాహకభ్యుత్సా నూడ బాడ్జి జీతములు తీసివేయవలెననియు కాని కానిని తగ్గించుట తమ కధికారము లేనందున తమ యభిప్రాయము మంత్రుల జీతముల నైతను తగ్గించవలెనని ఆయ్యగారు చెప్పిరి. కొన్ని క్షత్రికుల మంత్రుల జీతముల తగ్గించరాదని కోరినవనియు, మంత్రుల జీతములు తగ్గించినంతమాత్రమున మాత్రా ఏమాత్రమున గర్గవనియు, ఇతర రాష్ట్రములు మంత్రుల జీతములు తగ్గించకపోయినవని, మనమైన తప్పుక తగ్గించవలెనని యున్నదనియు, శ్రీమాక్ అయ్యగారు చెప్పిరి.

శ్రీమాక్ ఎన్. శ్రీరామ అయ్యగారు:- నేను ఈ తీర్మానమును గూర్చి మాటలాడుటకు తీమాకము కోరుకొనును. ఈ సభలో కష్టములు తగ్గించవలెనని కోరినవారు ఒకరినొకరు చాలా వూరుదు. మంత్రులు బాడ్జి జీతము తీసివేసి ఇతరుల జీతముల తగ్గించుట గాని కొద్దిక బాదుట వ్యాపకముగాదు. మా సభకు ఒక్కొక్కరి యా 8000 అ విద్యముగ చాలును. ఇప్పుడు మంత్రులు యా 5000 అ జీతమునకు క్లియరుపడి పదవుల నుండి తిరిగివచ్చిరి నేను తలచును. ఈ కొంచెము తగ్గినంతమాత్రము వాటిమోదా ఏమాత్రమున తగ్గదు. మన యభి కారములనుండు ఖర్చులనైతను మనము తగ్గించవలెను. తొలిసారి మాగ జూరిన తరువాత మిగిలిన జూరినూడ మనము ప్రభుత్వముగ జూరిన నచ్చును. ఈ విధముగ నేను ప్రతిపాదించుటలే, మంత్రుల సమర్థతను నే నాతేపించి వాడను గాను. ప్రభుత్వములో ఎన్నియోకాళులు అభివృద్ధి మాడవలసి యున్నవి. కాని దివ్యముండినగాని ఏమియు జరుగదు. మిత వ్యయమును తగ్గితే మూలము గమనించి భర్త్యులందరి ఈ విషయమునై తమ యభిప్రాయముల నొనగవలెనని నేను నేడునున్నాను

జి. కేశవరంపిల్లగారు: 'మంత్రుల జీతముల తగ్గించవలెనని నేను నూడ కోరుచున్నాను. జీతముల కర్పణములను సమర్థము కార్యనిర్వాహకభ్యుత్సా జీతముల నానాదించుట యధర్మము. తప్పుల చెల్లింపు వారి యావకములను మనము మున్నగుం చించుకొని నిర్ణయించవలెను. కాని మోదా ముఖ్యముగాదు. విశేష జీతములలో భేద ముండినను, మోదా ఏమాత్రమున తగ్గదు.

సి. కేశవారావుగారు మంత్రుల కొక్కరి యా 4000 అ జీతముండినవనియు, ఈవిధముగ ఒక్కొక్కరి యా 1000 అ తగ్గించవలెనని కోరుటలో కష్టములు తగ్గించుటయే తమ మాభ్యోద్దేశమనియు, జీతములను మోదాకును ఏమాత్రము సంబంధమును లేదనియు, కాన్సరేషనులో కమిషనరులు, ఇతర ఉద్యోగములను ఒక్కొక్కరు యా 2000 లేక యా 1500 అలను తీసికొనుచున్నపుడు, అప్పుడు మోదా ఏమాత్రమున తగ్గవలెను, కార్యనిర్వాహకభ్యుత్సా జీతములు నూడ తగ్గించుట ఇప్పుడు ఒక శత్రు అధికారము లేదన్నను, అ సమయము ఎప్పుడో ఒకప్పుడు రాక తప్పదనియు, అంతవరకు మంత్రులను నూడ బాడ్జి జీతముల నిచ్చుట యోగ్యమనియు, ఇతర జీతములలో ఎచ్చటను ఇంత అధిక జీతములు లేదనియు, కాకగతెరువు శ్రేయోద్యోగములకు తృప్తికర మగు జీతముల నియమ మంత్రుల జీతముల హాస్తియిన రాజధానియందు

తెలిపిండు సం. 291.

స్థాపితము-1860-వ సం. 1860.

ధనమల్ చల్లారాం సిల్కు-హౌస్

టోకుగాను చిల్లరగాను జపాను, చీనా, ఇండియా, ఇంగ్లండు మొదలగు దేశముల పట్టుతో తయారుచేయబడిన చీరలు, రవికెలు, జాకెట్లు మొదలగునవియు, పురుషులకు కావలసిన పట్టువస్త్రములు, నిజారు, కోటుకు కావలసిన పట్టు జువిలి దినుసులు, ఇంగ్లీషువూలక, నూలు జువిలి దినుసులు మొదలగు వాటితో వ్యాపార ముచేయుచున్నారు.

సం. 45, రత్నబజారు రోడ్డు, జూబ్లీ హిల్స్, మదరాసు.

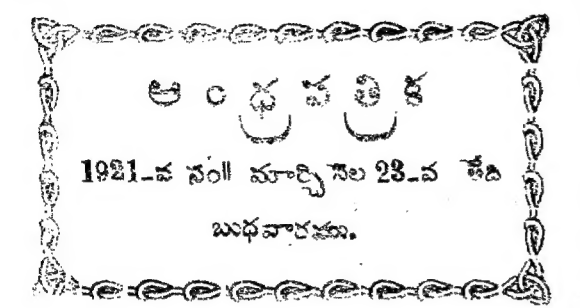
మావరకము అతి ముందరము
 మహాత్మాగాంధీ, (1) కృష్ణభగవానులు, బళ్ళీ, నిరా
 న్వతీ మాన్యగు (ప్రతిముఖ చలనరాయి) వైక విప్రచింతి
 స్మరి. (ప్రతిభింబను ఈ 4 తరకములు తవ్వర ఉండితరకము.
 తరకము 1: ప్యాకింగు ప్యాక్టిబలో నహా ర్పు 4.
Central Swadeshi Stores, Mount Road, Madras.

హిందీ బాల శిక్ష

వెల 1-కి 0-6-0, వి. పి. సహా 0-9-0.

పెక్కురు కోరుటచేత ఈ మాటు ఉచ్చారణ యును పదముల ప్రక్క చేర్చియున్నాము. ఇందు వలన ధరలో వెనుకటికంటె నిక రెండణాలు అధిక మగుట సంభవించినది. గ్రాహకులు ఇందులకై అన్యథాచిత్తులుగాక నేటి నుండియును తమ తమ పేరుల వచ్చు గ్రంథముల వి. పి. లను స్వీకరింప బ్రార్థితులు.

మేనేజరు, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక,
బొమ్మరాళ్ళు 212 వద్రాసు.



ద్వంద్వ ప్రభుత్వము

ద్వంద్వ ప్రభుత్వవిధానము, స్వపరిపాలనము కెంతవరకు తోడ్పడునో, మద్రాసు శాసనసభా కార్యక్రమము గాంచిన గ్రహింప వచ్చును. వ్యయాధిక్యము గోరుశాఖలు మంత్రుల పరము చేయబడినవి. స్వాతంత్ర్య ప్రజాయత్త శాఖలన్నిటికిని కలిపి, ఒక్కటే బడ్జెట్టు ప్రవేశ పెట్టబడును. బడ్జెట్టును తయారు జేయునపుడు, రెండుశాఖల యుద్వ్యోగులును కలసి యోచించె దను. మంత్రుల ధర్మమేమి? ప్రజల కత్యంతావ సరమగు శాఖలకు తగిన ధనమును సంపాదించ వలెను. దాని యవసరమును జూపించి, గవర్నరు గారిని రెండవ శాఖవారిని తమ కోర్కెల నంగీ కరించునటుల జేయవలయును. లేనియడల, ప్రజాభి వృద్ధి కెంతమాత్ర మవకాశముండదు. ఇండియా ప్రభుత్వమువారు, రెండుశాఖలకును ప్రత్యేక కోశము లుండవలయునని, వెనుక సూచించి యుండిరి. ఈ సూచన నిరాకరింపబడెను. రెండు ప్రభుత్వములకును పోరాటము సంభవించుకుండు టకును, ఆదాయవ్యయమునకు రెండుశాఖలును బాధ్యత వహించుటకును, సంయుక్తకోశము ప్రసా దించబడెను. ఈ పద్ధతి మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రమునం దేలేరున పరిణమించినది? ప్రధానమగు వ్యవసాయము, విద్య, పరిశ్రమలు, ఆరోగ్యము మొదలగు శాఖలకు, మంత్రులు ధనమును సంపాదించ జాలక బోయిరి. మంత్రులు రిజర్వుడు శాఖవారిని మర లింపజాలక బోయినను, రిజర్వుడు శాఖవారు మంత్రులను ప్రేరేపింప గలిగినటుల, కనుపించు చున్నది. శాసనసభ్యులు ప్రతిపాదించిన తీర్మాన ములబట్టి, బడ్జెట్టులో అవసరవ్యయ మెంత యధిక ముగ గోరబడెనో, కనుగొనవచ్చును. ఇట్టివ్యయము నంతను బడ్జెట్టును ప్రవేశ పెట్టకముందే, ఉభయ శాఖలవారు గలసి తొలగించి యుండవలసినది. ఆ పని జరిగియుండలేదు. ప్రజాయత్త శాఖలకు ధనము చే కూర్చుటకు తాము ఎంతయో పట్టుదలతో వాదించినటుల, రా. బ. కూర్చా మొకటరెడ్డి నాయుడుగారు వెనుకటి సభలో సూచించగ, డి. బి. రామచంద్రరావు పంతులు గారు, వివరముల చెలుపుచు ని గోరియుండిరి. అటుల చెలుపుటకు వీలుపడదని, అధ్యక్షులు త్తరు

విచ్చుటచే, అందలి రహస్యములు బయల్పడక పోయెను.

బడ్జెట్టును ప్రదర్శించిన పిమ్మట, శాసన సభ్యులు సంఖ్యా బలమువలన కొంత వ్యయమును తగ్గించినను, విశేషలాభ ముండదు. ఏలనన, రిజర్వుడు శాఖలకు సంబంధించిన వ్యయమును తగ్గించినచో, గవర్నరుగారు రట్టి వ్యయమును పున రుద్ధరింపగలరు. ఈ విషయమై గవర్నరుగారికి గల యధికారము నామమాత్రము గాదనియు, వల యునపు డెల్ల వారు దాని నుపయోగించి తీరెద రనియు, జాయింటు కమిటీవారు తమ రిపోర్టులో స్పష్టపరచియుండిరి. ఆకారణముచే రిజర్వుడు శాఖావ్యయపు తగ్గుదలకు సంబంధించిన తీర్మాన ములు కొన్ని శాసనసభలో గావించబడినను, సంతసింప బనిలేదు. ఇక రిజర్వుడు శాఖపై గల నిరంకుశాధికారమును ప్రజాయత్త శాఖావ్య యముపై గవర్నరుగారు చలాయించుటకు వీలు లేకబోయినను, పర్యవసాన మొకటే యగును. ఏలనన బడ్జెట్టులో ప్రధానమగు ప్రజాయత్త శాఖ లకు అవసరమగు ధన మొసగకున్నార. అందుచే దానిలో తగ్గించుట కంతగ వీలుండదు. ఒకవేళ తగ్గించునెడల, మంత్రుల పరిపాలనమును ఖండించినటులగును. మంత్రులు శాసనసభవారి విశ్వాసమును కోల్పోయినటుల భావించబడును. రిజర్వుడు శాఖల వ్యయమును తగ్గించినను ప్రయోజన మంతగ నుండదని పయిన తెలిపితిమి. ప్రజాయత్త శాఖావ్యయమునగాని, రిజర్వుడు శాఖావ్య యమున గాని హెచ్చుదలను సూచించుట కసలే యధికారములేదు. మైన జూచిన బహుహత్యక్రింద జూచిన గోహత్యయనుసామ్యమున, వ్యయమునందు ప్రజానుకూలములగు మార్పుల జేయుటకు, శాసన సభకు గల యధికార మత్యల్పము. ఏ వైపునకు మ రలినను ఆటంకములే ఎదుర్కొనగలవు. బడ్జెట్టును తయారు జేయునపుడే, దేశమున కవసర మగు వ్యయమును దానియందు పొందుపరుప వలయును. ఆపిమ్మట జేయు ప్రయత్నములు వ్యర్థ ప్రయత్నములగును. వర్త భేద సమస్య ప్రజాహిత జీవితమును చిందరవందర జేసెడి మద్రాసు రాజ ధానిలో, ప్రజాయత్త శాఖలోగూడ నవసర వ్యయమును తగ్గించుట మిగుల కష్టసాధ్యము. దేశాభివృద్ధి కవసరమగు బడ్జెట్టును ముందేతయూ రుజేయుటకు, తగిన యవకాశములు లేవని, మద్రాసు బడ్జెట్టు సందర్భములు చెప్పకనే చెప్పు చున్నవి.

ఈలోప మెక్కడగలదు? వ్యక్తుల సామ ర్థ్యమువలన కొంత యుపయోగ ముండవచ్చును గాని, ద్వంద్వ ప్రభుత్వపద్ధతివలన మంత్రుల తెలి వితేట లెట్టివయినను, అడవినిగాచిన వెన్నెలచంద మున పరిణమించును. అందుచే, వ్యక్తులకన్న పద్ధతినే ఎక్కువగ ఖండింపవలయును. సంపూర్ణ స్వపరిపాలనమువలనగాని, ప్రజలకోర్కె లీడేరవు. స్వపరిపాలనాబీజములు గలవని జెప్పెడి రాష్ట్రము లందే, స్థితి యీతీరున నుండగ, ఇండియా ప్రభుత్వ స్థానమునం దెటులుండునో చెప్పనక్కరలేదు. ఢిల్లీ శాసనసభలో వలెనే, రాష్ట్రములందు లంపు మొత్తములు పోటునకు పెట్టబడును. అంత మొ త్తము ఎందు కవసరమో, అవివరములు శాసన సభ్యులకు చెలియవు. మంత్రులకును కార్యనిర్వాహక సభ్యులకయినను తెలియునో తెలియవో, సందేహము. ఇట్టిస్థితిలో, శాసనసభ్యులు యిచ్చు వచ్చి న రీతిని, తగ్గుదలను సూచించుట సంభ వించుచున్నది. ఒక్కొక్కమారు అట్టి తగ్గుదల వలన, అవసరవ్యయమునకే లోపము గలుగ వచ్చును. ఒక్కొక్కమారు, ఇట్టి తగ్గుదలవలన,

ప్రయోజన మేమాత్ర ముండకపోవచ్చును. శేగు చెట్టుక్రింద గ్రుడ్డివాని సామ్యమున, మంచిచెడ్డల నాలోచించి అవసరమగు తీర్మానముల నుపపా దించుటకు, శాసనసభ్యులకు వీలుగలుగుటలేదు. శాసనసభా కార్యక్రమము నిరుక్త పరిశీలించె దము. పరిపాలనా వ్యయ మెంత యధికమగుచున్న దో తెలియగలదు. డి. బి. రామచంద్రరావు పంతులుగారు తాత్కాలికముగ నియమింపబడిన డి ప్యూటీ కలెక్టరు ల ని మి త్త ము, ప్రత్యేకింపబడిన 90000 రూపాయల వ్యయమును తొలగింపుమని కోరియుండిరి. 1920-21 సంవత్సర మున 9 మంది టౌపారెరి డిప్యూటీ కలెక్టరుల కేర్పాటుండగ, 1921-22 సంవత్సరమున వారి సంఖ్య 25 టికి పెరిగి పోయినది. అధికారుల సంఖ్య నీ రీతిన జెంచుటవలన, పరిపాలనా భార ము వృద్ధియగుచున్నది గాని, పరిపాలనా సామ్య వము వృద్ధిగాంచుటలేదు. ఈ తీర్మానము ఉప సంహరించుకొన బడెను.

చిన్న యుద్వ్యోగులు జీతములు చాల వని ఘోషించుచుండగ వారి మొరల నాలకించువారు లేరుగాని, పెద్ద యుద్వ్యోగస్థులకు జీతములను పెంచుటయేగాక, భత్యములను గూడ పెంచు టకు, ఏర్పాటు చేయబడెను. కలెక్టరులు సబు కలెక్టరులు, అసిస్టెంటు కలెక్టరులకు భత్యములతో 1.16 లక్ష రూపాయలు పెంచబడెను. ఇటుల పెంచుట కవసరము లేదని, నరసింహరాజుగారు తీర్మాన ముపపాదించిరి. శాసనసభ్యులలో కొంద రీ యుద్వ్యోగుల విషయమై జాలిజూపినవారు లేక బోలేదు. మంత్రులు తమసానుభూతిని గనుబజచిరి. తుదకు తీర్మాన మోడిపోయెను. జిల్లాపరిపాలనపు ఖర్చులు 55,63,113 రూపాయలలో, ఒక లక్ష రూపాయలను తగ్గింపవలయునని, యన్. శ్రీనివాసయ్యంగారు తీర్మానమును ప్రతిపాదించిరి. 55 లక్షలలో నొక లక్షను తగ్గించిన, మునిగిపోవు నదెద్దియులేదు. వ్యయమును తగ్గించువిషయమై ప్రభుత్వమువారిని ప్రేరేపించునిమిత్తమే ఆయ్యో గారు ఈ తీర్మానమును తెచ్చియుండిరి కాని వేరు కాదు. రివిన్యూ సభ్యులగు హబిబుల్లాగారు ఈ తీర్మానమును గూడ ఎదిరించిరి. వీరు ప్రత్యుత్తర మిచ్చుచు ఒకలక్షయే గాక ఇంతకన్నను నెక్కువ మొత్తమును తగ్గించుటకు వీలగునని చెప్పిరి. అటు లగుచో, ఆయ్యోగారి తీర్మానము నంగీకరించి నందువలన నష్టమిమియు గలుగదు. బడ్జెట్టును తయారుచేయునపుడే, వ్యయమును ఏల తక్కు వుగ యంచనా వేయలేదు? తక్కువ వ్యయ మును సూచించినచో, అవసరమగు వ్యయమునకు ధనము సధికముగ చేర్చుటకువీలయ్యెడిది. ఈసంగతిని బడ్జెట్టును తయారుచేయునపుడు మంత్రులు కార్య నిర్వాహకవర్గమునకు చెలిపిరో లేదో, కనుగొను టకు కుతూహల ముండకమానదు. ఏది ఎటు లయినను, అవసరపు ఖర్చును పరిపాలనా వ్యయ మున జేర్చబడెనని సులభముగ గ్రహింపవచ్చును. శ్రీనివాసయ్యంగారి తీర్మానము సధిక సంఖ్యాకు లంగీకరించిరిగాని, గవర్నరుగారు అంగీకరించెద రని యూహింప వీలులేకున్నది. మరియొక విచిత్రవ్యయమును గమనింపవచ్చును.

లాండు రివిన్యూ విధానమును శాసనములో సొందు పరుచువరకు, రీ సెటిల్ మెంటు పనుల నాపివైచుటకు శాసనసభ వారిదివర కొక తీర్మా నము గావించి యుండిరి. ఆ తీర్మానమునకు విరుద్ధముగ, ప్రస్తుతపు బడ్జెట్టులో సర్వే, సెటిల్ మెంటు శాఖలక్రింద వెనుకటికన్న హెచ్చువ్యయమును సూచించుట, వింతగ గనుపింపకమానదు. గత

వత్సరపు వ్యయము నిలచియున్నను కొంత న్యాయముగ నుండునుగాని, ఇంకను హెచ్చించుట అసభ్యముగ గనుపించకమానదు. టెంపరరీ సిబ్బంది నయినను నేల తగ్గింపగూడదు? అట్టి తగ్గుదలకు సంబంధించిన తీర్మానములలో నొక దానిని మాత్రము, సభ్యులలో సభిక సంఖ్యాకు లంగీకరించిరి గాని, దానివలన ఎంతవరకు ప్రయోజనముండునో ముందుగాని తెలియదు. ఈ సందర్భమున, మరియొక వింతను కనుగొనవచ్చును. సెటిల్ మెంటు వ్యవహారములను నిలిపివేయవలయునని, శాసనసభలో వెనుక నంగీకరింప బడిన తీర్మానమును ప్రభుత్వమువారు రంగీకరించిరో లేదో తెలిసికొనగోరి, సర్వే సెటిల్ మెంటు క్రింద మొత్తపు వ్యయమును నూరు రూపాయలకు తగ్గింపవలెనని, రామచంద్రరావుగారు రుపపాదించిరి. వెనుక నట్టి తీర్మానము గావించబడినందుల కనేకులు సంతసించుచుండిరి. గా. హబిబుల్లాగారు ప్రసంగించుచు, ప్రభుత్వమువారు రావిషయమై రిపిన్యూబోధుకు వ్రాసిరిని చెప్పిరే గాని, తీర్మానము నంగీకరించినటుల చెప్పలేదు. ఇట్లు అలుకగనే వండుగ గాలేదు. తీర్మానముల గావించిన మాత్రమున సంతసించి లాభములేదు. అవి యాచరణలోనికి వచ్చినగాదా లాభము. సెటిల్ మెంటుకు సంబంధించిన శివరావుగారి తీర్మాన మంగీకరింపబడినను, పరిస్థితులలో మాత్రము ఇంతవరకు మార్పుగలుగలేదు. సెటిల్ మెంటు ఆఫీసరులకు డ్యూటీ అల్ల వెన్నుల ఏర్పాటును తీసివేయవలయునని, తీర్మానముపాదించబడెను. కాని, శాసనసభవారిచే నది నిరాకరింపబడెను. ఉద్యోగులెవరిధర్మమును వారు నెఱవేర్చినందులకు, అల్ల వెన్నుల నిచ్చుట, విపరీతమని దోచకమానదు. ఇట్టి యనవసర వ్యయ మెంతయైనను గలదు. సివిల్ సర్వీసు ఆఫీసరుల డ్యూటీ అల్ల వెన్నులను తగ్గింపవలెనని రామచంద్రరావుగారు పంపిన తీర్మానము, చర్చకు వచ్చుటకు వీలులేదని, అధ్యక్షులు జెప్పిరి. వానిపై వోటుచేయుటకు శాసనసభ్యుల కధికారము లేదట. సంస్కరణ శాసనము ప్రకారము సివిల్ సర్వీసు యద్యోగుల జీతములను ఉపకార వేతనములను గూర్చి మాత్రమే వోటు జేయవీలులేదని, గనుపించుచున్నది గాని, అల్ల వెన్నుల గూర్చిగూడ వోటుజేయవీలులేదని ఎక్కడను గనుపించదు. అయినను, శాసనసభ్యుల హక్కులు నామమాత్రములని జెప్పటకు మాత్రము, ప్రెసిడెంటుగారి వ్యాఖ్యాన ముక్కరకు వచ్చును.

రిజర్వుడు శాఖయగు లాండురివిన్యూ వ్యయ మెటులున్నను, ఎక్సైజు శాఖ ప్రజాయత్త శాఖ. ఈ శాఖ గా. డి.బి. ఏ సుబ్రహ్మణ్యుల రెడ్డిగారి యధీనము నందు గలదు. ప్రభుత్వమువారు రెటులదలచినను, ఎక్సైజు రివిన్యూ మున్ముందు తగ్గిపోవక మానదు. ప్రజలలో త్రాగుడు గూర్చి గాఢమగు ఏవగింపు గలుగుచున్నది. అట్టి తరి దూర దృష్టి గల వారీ శాఖలో వ్యయమును గూడ సాధ్యమగునంతవరకు తగ్గించుకొనుట భావ్యముగనుండును. ఆపని జరుగలేదు. ఎక్సైజు విషయమై తామే పద్ధతి నవలంబించదలచిరో సభవారికి దెలుపుటకు బదులుగ, సుబ్రహ్మణ్యుల రెడ్డిగారు ఆభాధ్యతను గా. టాడుహంటరుగారికి వదలి, మిన్నకుండుట అప్రశస్తముగ నున్నది. తమకు ఈ శాఖ క్రొత్తదనియు, వ్యయము నేయే రీతిన తగ్గింపవలెనో తమకు తెలియదనియు, తీర్మానముల నుపపాదించుటలో శాఖాస్థాపనమును మాత్రము తగ్గింపవలదనియు, ఏమి సభ్యులకు విన్నవించిరి. ప్రజాయత్త శాఖా వ్యవహారము

లనుగూడ మంత్రులు అధికారుల హస్తగతము గావించుట, చోద్యముగ గనుపించక మానదు. సభ్యుల తీర్మానము లన్నిటికిని, టాడుహంటరుగారే జవాబు చెప్పసాగిరి. ఎక్సైజు శాఖకు సంబంధించిన సభ్యుల తీర్మానములన్నియు త్రోసివేయబడెను. కిరి లక్షల వ్యయములో 50 వేలను మాత్రము ప్రభుత్వము వారు బుద్ధి పూర్వకముగ వదులుకొనిరి. రసూలు కొండ రంప పుకోత మిల్లును ఫారెస్టు శాఖవారు ప్యాకీ కంపెనీవారి వరము జేయుటగూర్చి, సభ్యులు తమ అసమ్మతిని బలముగ జూపియుండిరి. ఇట్టి కొరమాలిన వ్యయము లెన్నియేని గలవు. అత్యవసరమగు ఇరిగేషనుపనులు మాత్రము వెనుక బడుచున్నవి. ఈ విషయమును ప్రభుత్వమువారి దృష్టికి దెచ్చుటకు ఇరిగేషను వ్యయమును నూరు రూపాయలకు తగ్గింపవలెనని రామచంద్రరావు పంతులుగారు కోరియుండిరి. తీర్మాన మొడిపొయెను. అక్కరలేని వ్యయమును తగ్గింపనంత వరకు, ఇరిగేషను మొదలగు ముఖ్యవసరములకు సామ్య మిగులదు. గవర్న మెంటు హాసు సామాన్య క్రింద 55 వేల రూపాయల వ్యయమును తీసివేయవచ్చుననియు, దాని యవసర మేమాత్రము లేదనియు, డాక్టరు రామారావుగారు తీర్మానమును ప్రతిపాదించిరి. ఈ తీర్మానము అవసరమయిన దగుచో, అంగీకరింపవచ్చును. లేనియడలనిరాకరింపవచ్చును. అందుకు మారుగ రా. బి. టి. బాలాజీ రావు నాయుడుగారు, సార్వభౌముని ప్రతినిధి యగు గవర్నరుగారి సౌకర్యములతో జోక్యము కలుగజేసికొనుటకు శాసనసభవారి కర్హతలేదని, నుచువుటమాత్రము వింతగ నుండకమానదు. మరి కొందఱిలులే ప్రసంగింపగ, పాపము రామారావుగారు తమ తీర్మానము నుపసంహరించుకొనిరి. మంత్రుల జీతములను తగ్గింపవలయునను తీర్మానములు నేటిదిన మొడిపొయెను. ఇతరులకు మార్గము జూపదగిన యవకాశమును మంత్రులు గోల్పోయిరి. శాసన సభా వాతావరణ మేతరున నుండునో కనుగొనుట కీ నిదర్శనము చాలును. ద్వంద్వప్రభుత్వవిధాన మిదివరకే అపజయము గాంచుచున్నదని, క్యాపిటల్ పత్రికలో డిచ్చెరుగారు వ్రాసియుండిరి. ద్వంద్వప్రభుత్వ విధానమువలన ప్రజలకు స్వపరిపాలనా శిక్షణ మలవడునని తలచుట కెట్టి యవకాశము గనుపించదు. అసభికార సభ్యుల సంఖ్య యధికమగుటచే, అందరును ఏకీభవించి, కొన్ని తీర్మానముల గావించిన గావించవచ్చునుగాని, సత్వర దేశభివృద్ధికి తగినచర్యల నవలంబించుటకు శక్తివంతులు గాజాలరు. స్వరాజ్యసిద్ధివలనగాని, దేశపురోభివృద్ధి కనుకూలవకాశము లుండవని, నూతన సంస్కరణములు చెప్పకనే చెప్పుచున్నవి.

చనిపోయెనా? లేదా?

సహాయనిరాకరణోద్యమము చనిపోయెనా లేదా యను మీమీంస, న్యాయుండియా, జస్టిసు మెయిలుపత్రికల నిపుడు బాధించుచున్నది. ఉద్యమము, కొనయాపిరితో నున్నదనియు, అంతవరకు దెచ్చుటకు, తామేకారకులమనియు, బిసెంటు గారివాదము. "సహాయనిరాకరణోద్యమము చనిపోయినది, జస్టిసుపత్రికమువారు మేమీవాదము గావించితిమి. అవసాన సమయమున మెయిలు పత్రిక గండగోళముజేసి, ఆ కీర్తిలో పాల్గొనవలయునని తలంచుచున్నది" అని నిన్నటి జస్టిసుపత్రిక వ్రాయుచు, బిసెంటుగారికిగాని, మెయిలుపత్రికకు

గాని, ఈ కీర్తి దక్కదని, తెలిపినది. చచ్చినవామును చావగొట్టనేల యని, జస్టిసుపత్రిక వాదము. బిసెంటుగారు వెనుకగావించిన కల్లోలము వలననే, అసహాయోద్యమము జనించినదని, జస్టిసుపత్రిక మీదుమిక్కిలి యధిక్షేపించుచున్నది. మెయిలు పత్రికకుమాత్రము ఈ యాక్షేపణలవలన మితిలేని నిరుత్సాహము గలిగెను. ఎవరెంతవరకు తోడ్పడిన అంతవరకు వారిని ప్రశంసించుటకు, మెయిలుపత్రిక కభ్యంతరము లేదు. కాని "దక్షిణయండియాలో అసహాయోద్యమము చనిపోయిన మాట అబద్ధము. ప్రధాన పట్టణేతర గ్రామములలో ఈ యుద్యమ మతి త్వరితముగ వ్యాపించుచున్నదని మాకు రూఢివర్తమానము తెలియుచున్నది. అందుచే మోసపోగూడదు. మద్రాసులో అసహాయోద్యమము చనిపోలేదు. చనిపోవుట గూడ లేదు. వెలుగులోనుంచి బోయి, చీకటిలో బనిచేయుచున్నది." అని మెయిలుపత్రిక నిన్నటి దినము ఘోషించెను. వీరందరికి గలిగిన ధర్మ సందేహమును తీర్పు భిక్షగ్వరు లెవరో? ఇప్పటి కయినను, మెయిలుపత్రిక బిసెంటుగారి సేవను కొనియాడుటలేదు. ఎంతటి కృతఘ్నుత! వీరిలో వీరికి పాళ్లుగుడిరిన పిమ్మటకదా, కర్తవ్యము నాలోచించుటకు వీలగును!

స్థానిక వార్తలు

గజరాతి విద్యావీర కరీకులు:- చెన్నపురి రాజధానిలోని క్రింది స్థలములలో గజరాతి విద్యావీరకరీకులు జనగుడు, విజయనగరము, రాజనహొక్కరవారి, తప్పకట్లగు, మండలము.

కిలాఫతుకమ్మిటి:- కులవారమునాడు జుమ్మా మసాజుయిసాయిర తమిళాక తాళుటె ఎన్నెండి గారి ఆర్యకాంతి కొరకు దేశమందంతట ప్రార్థనలు జరుగును. కాదు తుమ్మిటి, వాటియనాడు. వానిటికల దైవములతో బాధ్యతేసిరి. కావున రాష్ట్రములోని వివిధ కిలాఫతులకును మలబార్ ప్రార్థనలకు బంపించబడును.

చెన్నపురి లిబరలులిగు:- చెన్నపురి లిబరలులికు వారి స్మృతికి విశేష బలందలి భారతీయవిద్యమై జోని వ రాయపెట రిపి (కాంటు) బాకర్ లాగాడు గోతే భవనమందు కులవారము సాయంకాలమున ఉత్సవములు. వారికి డిక్షిటాఫి కానివానము వారు సాత్వికనిరోధోద్యమ మునందు ప్రతుజుడు కల్పించుకొని యుండిరి. దిక్షాబహుదక్ష ఎల్. ఏ. గోవింద బాళుర ద్యుతనాథ సభాధికులుగ జుండును.

భారతపరీక్ష ములను గూర్చి పత్రిక:- ఈ పత్రిక ప్రభుత్వమునక చెన్నపురిలోను, కల్కిటిలో సంఘమువారి భాండారమును దీనిని చూడవలసినవారు చూడవచ్చును. దీనిని గవర్న మెంటువారు ప్రకటించుచున్నాడు. గవర్నమెంట్ ప్రకటించును. చందాభాగమునకు రు. 1 1/2 అ. వాడుగు భాగములకు రు. 4 1/2 అ. పోస్తేజితేను. కలకత్తాలో గవర్న మెంటువారు నూనెం పెం డెంటుకు దరఖాస్తు వెల్లీక ప్రక్రియ అభించెను. పెద్ద పెద్ద యద్యోగులు వ్రాసినవ్యాసములు మొదటి సంచికలో గలవు.

యావద్భారత కిలాఫతు మహాసభ:- యావద్భారత కిలాఫతు మహాసభ ఏప్రిల్ 7, 8, 9 తేదీలందు మింట్టూరుపట్టణములో జరుగును. ప్రాచ్య భారత వ్యవహారముల పట్లతో నిర్బంధన తురమ్మ సంధి వరకును యాద్యులను గురించి సభలో యోచించెదెను. కావున కిలాఫతు సంఘముల వారు ప్రతినిధులను పంపించవలయును. డి.లేమాలు, హిందువులవచ్చు వీయ కాదులును సభకు దూరదేయవలయును. మార్చి 25 ల తేదీతోను ప్రతినిధుల సేవకును రాష్ట్రీయ కిలాఫతు సంఘ మునకు తెలుపవలయును. విఖ్యాతులగు ప్రేక్షకులకును ప్రతి నిధులకును ఉచితముగ బసయిచ్చి భోజనము పెట్టెదరు. కిల్లె నవారికి దిశమునకు మూడు రూపాయలు చెల్లించవలయును.

అంశము మార్పు 21:— పాలెట్రెయిలో నాశనముకలదు
 పూమించుట 2 కొట్లు 50 అక్షరము పాశులకు నిధిగా పూమించు
 టకు, జియోనిస్టు ప్రతిఘటన దాటక విజృంభణగారి యాజ
 మాన్యముగింప జూడరాదు వలెను జేయుట. పాలెట్రెయిలో యా
 నిత్యులీదిని పక్షమున జేయుచుండుట పోలికలను జేయుట
 గారు ప్రతిఘటనలో వెలుగనాదు.

మేనేజరు, "ఆంధ్రపత్రిక" ముద్రాను.

Provincial Councils.

Bihar and Orissa.

PATNA, March 21.

When the Council reassembled after lunch to-day the Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, Minister, with permission of the President, made a personal statement regarding the circular to District Boards and Municipalities about non-co-operation about which comments were made in the Council yesterday. The Minister said that as a misunderstanding existed both in and outside the Council he had cancelled from the circular the reference to members and office bearers of local bodies from those desired to refrain from attending non-co-operation meetings.

PATNA, March 22.

When the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council assembled to-day Sir Walter Maude read a message from His Excellency the Governor who in response to the representation of 38 non official members of the Council had extended the session of the Council by three days for discussion of non official resolutions. The Council would therefore meet on the 29th, 30th and 31st instant.

A resolution for relaxing prison rules during Ramzan to enable the Moslem prisoners to observe religious duties was accepted the Hon'ble Krishna Sahay promising to forward the solution to Government of India for orders. A resolution to direct the district Officers to consult local leaders before fire arms were used to quell disturbances was also accepted. The Hon'ble Lemesurier stated that had been the policy and instance what had been done during the Shahabad riots. Mr. Swain, Inspector General, welcomed the resolution and assured on behalf of the Police that the officers would act upon the resolution. A resolution to put a stop to the sale manufacture and consumption of liquor within 12 months so far as local Government was concerned was discussed. The representatives of Hindu and Moslem and Indian Christian missions and the representative of the depressed classes and labour representative supported the resolution. The Hon'ble Mr. Lemesurier pointed out financial difficulty to give on Saturday to the resolution. The discussion was not concluded when the Council adjourned till the 29th instant.

An important resolution discussed to-day was moved by Mr. Nurnel Hue recommending to the Governor in Council to move proper authorities to reduce the number of Executive Councillors in the province from three to two one being Indian and the other European. The mover regretted that the old policy of distrusting Indians was still being followed. The arrangement of the Bihar Council was most unsatisfactory and highly disappointing to Indian aspirations. It was against the recommendation of the Joint Committee.

Babu Ganesh Dutta Singh stated that the resolution did not require much discussion as the Government of India had already accepted the resolution in the Imperial Assembly. He suggested to the Government to accept the resolution and forward it to the Government of India.

Kumar Rajabiranjani in supporting the resolution criticised the arguments of Sir William Vincent in the Imperial Legislative Assembly and said that if Lord Sinha could be trusted with administration of various sections of Hindus and Mahomedans and Christians he could as well be trusted with the interest of Europeans. He pointed out that Ministers were not members of the Government.

Mr. Devahiprasad Sinha in supporting the resolution said that it was expressed in the Imperial Legislative Assembly that it was a matter for Bihar Government to consider. They in Bihar did not protest against the arrangement when made because they did not grudge expenditure for detaining in the Council the amiable gentlemen Sir Walter Maude, but they could not submit to the arrangement after his departure. He also criticised the argument that the interests of Europeans would suffer if the European element was reduced. There was a statement current that the successor of Sir Walter had been appointed. If that was true the resolution of Indian Legislative Assembly was not acted upon either in spirit or in letter.

Mr. Hunus moved for the closure of debate which was carried by 28 against 5 and the resolution was put to the Council and unanimously accepted.

Regarding discontent among the Policemen in the Province Mr. C. Rainy, Chief Secretary, in the course of reply to an interpellation stated that the information in possession of the Government points to the conclusion that causes of discontent are mainly economic, but that the general excitement and unrest created by non-cooperation agitation have done a good deal to render discontent more acute.

Replying to another interpellation regarding Ramanda Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police of Rajipur, who was declared hostile witness to crown in a case against non-co-operator, Mr. Rainy said that the charge on which the sub Inspector had been suspended was that of perjury. He was suspended with effect from the date on which he submitted the report out of which the case arose and was transferred to reserve and directed not to leave it without Superintendents permission. An order not to leave reserve without permission of the Superintendent is in no sense confinement. It is not unusual and not infrequently necessary to issue such orders when suspending an officer whose continuance on duty pending enquiry into his conduct is prejudicial to public interests. The Sub Inspector applied for leave on the 4th March and this was granted on the 6th March. The reasons for giving retrospective effect to order of suspension are not clear and if on further enquiry they appear insufficient order will be modified.

Bengal.

CALCUTTA, March 21.

At the Bengal Council meeting to-day forty three motions were considered on demand for grants. Nawab Ali Chaudhri moved that a sum of Rs. 12,924,000 be granted for expenditure under civil works in charge of public works separate department. There were some one hundred and five amendments for the reduction of this grant. Some 23 amendments were withdrawn and discussion centred upon the partition of Midnapore and Mymensingh. Non-official members moved two amendments refusing the grant of Rs. 6 lakhs for Mymensingh partition and Rs. 7,25,000 for Midnapore partition. The Government opposed both amendments but were defeated in both cases by an overwhelming majority.

CALCUTTA, March 22.

To-day is the seventh day of the discussion in the Bengal Council on demands for budget grants. Non-official members to-day succeeded in carrying three resolutions reducing the original grant by over Rs. 8,60,000. The demand for one lakh of rupees for constructing a residence for the Chief Justice of Bengal was refused after a lengthy discussion by a large majority of non-official members. Several attempts were made to refuse grants for police buildings, but in two cases non-official members succeeded, other amendments being withdrawn. By a majority the demand for Rs. 4,80,000 for the extension of the Bhowanipore Police Hospital and another demand for Rs. 2,83,000 for quarters for the married police sergeants of Calcutta were refused. The Council adjourned till Thursday.

Notes for Women.

Discussion in Bombay Council.

BOMBAY, March 21.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi's resolution recommending the removal of disqualification of women contained in the Bombay electoral rules was debated upon. Mr. Trivedi said that women of Bombay were already exercising municipal franchises and had received fair education. A woman's university and several institutions like Seva Sadan were being conducted by women. Some non-official members supported. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye (Minister) supporting it said that any member of the Government was at liberty to vote as he liked. Acting on the principles of democracy no person gifted with ordinary commonsense ought to be denied the right of franchise and the demand was perfectly reasonable. There was also no non-official opposition to the resolution. Mr. S. P. Ligade in a speech partly in Hindustani and partly in Marathi opposed it as it encroached on the religious susceptibilities and sanctity of Purdah. Point of order having been raised whether member could speak in more than one language simultaneously the President ruled that the member was not entitled to do so. Sir Chimanlal Seelavd supporting said that he hoped that the Council would not grudge elementary right to women. Rao Bahadur Bhiab opposed it and said that they should not decide an important question like that when there was a thin house. Mr. H. H. W. Hayward while strongly in favour of anything that raised the position of women observed that the motion before the house dealt with two distinct matters, one with the question whether women should be allowed to vote which was within the competence of this Council to decide and the other whether women should be admitted as members of the Council which was within the jurisdiction of the houses of parliament to decide. He asked the President to give ruling whether under the circumstances the motion was in order. The President said that he was provided with new standing orders and had not had enough time to go into the question. Now that the infirmity of the resolution had been brought to his notice he was constrained to hold that the resolution was out of order.

At the instance of a member while a resolution was being moved it was found there was no quorum and the President had to adjourn the Council till to-morrow.

BOMBAY, March 22.

At to-day's sitting of the Council discussion mainly centred round the acquisition of land in the Poona district in connection with Tata Hydroelectric works. Mr. V. R. Gupie moved a resolution recommending to the Government the stoppage of works that was proceeding in Mulshipeta till the Council fully examined the scheme and considered agreement, if any, to be entered into by Government with the Company. His main object in bringing forward the resolution was that about 37 villages had been acquired and the inhabitants numbering about 15,000 had not been compensated. Objection was taken to the wording of the resolution by some Hon'ble Members as it was not practical politics to stop the progress of a work which would save a good deal of manual labour, consumption of coal and give impetus to industrial enterprise though they agreed with the object of mover. Sir George Curtis said that there was delay in payment of compensation only with regard to the villagers of Andura Valley and the Government would be issuing notification on the subject shortly. Rao Bahadur Kale moved an amendment that the Government take necessary steps to secure the inhabitants of affected area liberal compensation either in kind or in money at an earlier date. The amendment was carried ultimately. Business for the session having thus concluded the President before communicating the proroguing order from the Governor thanked the members for their support in discharging his duties. Sir George Curtis thanked the President on behalf of the members. The Council adjourned sine die.

European Association.

Annual Meeting.

BOMBAY, March 22.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Branch of the European Association was held at St. Georges Hospital this evening Mr. H. T. Corrie, Chairman of the Association presiding. In seconding the motion for the adoption of the annual report for last year Mr. J. Addymon, H. L. C., of Bombay woollen mills after appealing to the European community to take up whole heartedly the share allotted to them in the gradual constitutional evolution of India said: At the very time the new era dawned we find the agitators still seeking to dispose of that law and order no necessary for the development of the reform scheme. We find Mr. Gandhi still advocating non-co-operation, still carrying out his destructive policy with no alternation but utter chaos. Other men and so called leaders of the masses who seek to end British rule in India without even the least idea of what is to replace that rule are still carrying on their work. On the other hand we see those who recognise that Mr. Gandhi's Swaraj cannot come by his methods nor can efforts of those who continue to engender racial feeling bring anything other than complete chaos to country. Those moderate and loyal Indians call for our help in the Political struggle ahead. They seek our assistance in the guiding of this great land to or goal of self-Government within the empire. After the report was adopted Mr. W. A. Haig Brown was elected Chairman for the ensuing year.

While cycling in Billooah district this evening Sergeant Hayes of the Howrah Government Railway Police was attacked by about ten unknown men who threw him from his machine, annulled him with lathies and snatched away his coat pocket which contained Rs. 20 in notes. Mr. Hayes was able to proceed to the Thana where he gave particulars of the assault.

Commercial.

Anglo-Persian Agreement.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

LONDON, March 21.

In House of Commons replying to Col. Wedgewood, Benn Harmsworth stated that according to latest news from Teheran, New Persian Government did not intend to submit Anglo-Persian agreement to Persian Parliament and in this case agreement might be held to have lapsed.

Replying to Curzon in House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain said that Government would still maintain controlling interest in Anglo-Persian Oil Company after present issue of new capital had been completed.

(Associated Press.)

The Exchange Muddle. Congress Sub-Committee's Recommendations.

BOMBAY, March 22.

The exchange sub-committee of the All-India Congress committee which reassembled yesterday afternoon sat till late in the evening to consider draft recommendations of the sub-committee appointed by it and adopted all recommendations after occasional animated debate on one or two points. Among messages expressing inability to attend was one from the Marwari Association of Calcutta which disapproved of the recommendation to refuse payment of bills. Draft statement after reviewing the situation strongly urged Indian merchants to stand firm and show a united front in the face of all difficulties and not to accept individual settlements with shippers suppliers and exporters, but to insist that all arrangements must be arrived at through their own association in each centre. The next recommendation was that breach of previous requirements should be prevented by resort to usual Panchayat method known to trade and urged members to enforce combined decision on all merchants. If Government set up special courts to help European merchants, Indian merchants should have nothing to do with such courts. It was also suggested that all commercial obligations should be expressed in terms of rupee and settled on rupee basis until the establishment of gold currency and gold mints. Merchants should not place orders for foreign goods until the exchange question was satisfactorily settled. The Government was bound in justice to provide funds out of gold standard reserve and other sterling holdings to insure convertibility of rupee at the rate of rupees ten per sovereign and the Imperial Bank of India should be asked to assist Indian merchants to tide over present crises. It was also declared that Government alone was responsible for moral and legal consequences arising from the situation and Indian merchants only demanded they should be given rates for which Government had pledged itself.

Cotton Market.

ALLAHABAD, March 22.

The cotton situation is fast becoming acute. Prices have dropped to below the prewar rates and the Government is being inundated with appeals to handle the situation either by buying cotton or closing source. The whole agricultural elements seem positively bewildered by the low price of cotton and cannot make up their minds what to do with their lands. The Government is very much perplexed as regards 1921/22 budget owing to the falling off in customs and other causes.

The Nankana Affairs.

Desecration of Sacred Pictures.

LAHORE, March 21.

A Press communique says:—As an allegation had been made that the conduct of the crowds which visited Nankana Sahib after the tragedy of February 20th was not such as to justify special precautions taken by the authorities and that nothing was done to provoke hostility between the different communities, Government feel compelled to state that apart from excesses in the village of which mention has duly been made in the press, they have definite information that in the house of the Mahant at Nankana itself a picture of Sri Chand was defaced and pictures of several Hindu deities and heroes destroyed. In a shrine situated in another house the noses in certain pictures, including one of Guru Nanak, have been erased. In the Kiara Sahib, two figures have been defaced and eight Samadhs desecrated, one a structure of some size being completely destroyed and a picture of Sri Chand and Guru Nanak seriously damaged. At the Malji shrine two tombs have been destroyed, one completely and one partially. The above damage is in addition to that done to the Samadhs inside the Janamasthan to which references have already been made in the press.

Bombay Governor's Tour.

KARACHI, March 21.

The Governor of Bombay with Lady Lloyd and staff arrived at Karachi at ten this morning on R. I. M. S. Northbrook and was received at Kiamari with customary ceremony. After the usual presentations and inspections of the guard of honour the Governor proceeded to the Government House where he inspected the Karachi Auxiliary Force. This evening the new Lady Lloyd Pier at Clifton which has been constructed by Mr. Jehangir Kuchari O. B. E. at a cost of about three lakhs will be opened by Lady Lloyd.

Bengal Vakils' Protest.

CALCUTTA, March 22.

At the special general meeting of the High Court Vakils Association held yesterday as to consider the situation in connection with new appellate side rules the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—That the members of this Association do suspend practice in court on and from 1st May 1921 unless in view of the events which may happen in the meantime the Association otherwise directs. Such suspension to remain in force until new rules of appellate side of High Court are rescinded or modified to the satisfaction of the Association. This controversy centres mainly on the question of reorganisation of the Paperbook Department on the appellate side refused by the Bengal Council last week and it is urged that new rules will very greatly increase the cost of litigation.

Politics in Britain.

Cabinet Reconstruction.

Who Will be the Chancellor?

LONDON, March 19.

The filling up of political posts arising from Mr. Bonar Law's resignation and the assumed selection of Mr. Chamberlain to-day, carrying with it the leadership of the House, is engaging much public attention. It is pointed out that Mr. Chamberlain's leadership of the Unionists in the House of Commons does not necessarily include leadership of the Unionist Party for which the Conservative papers apparently desire a more full-blooded Chief. It is believed however, that Mr. Chamberlain will not be willing to agree to the division of power. The question of the succession to the Chancellorship is arousing much speculation. Some piquant comments are being indulged in with regard to the absence of Mr. Churchill at this unforeseen moment, but the *Daily Express's* sensational assertion that Mr. Lloyd-George has cabled him to return from Egypt immediately has started a new crop of speculation.

A Denial.

LONDON, March 21.

The Report that Mr. Lloyd George has cabled to Mr. Churchill asking him to return immediately is authoritatively denied. Mr. Churchill has not changed his plans and returns in ordinary course of events in middle of April.

Mr. Chamberlain Unanimously Elected.

LONDON, March 21.

Mr. Chamberlain has unanimously been elected the leader of the Unionist Party in the House of Commons.

Maintains the Great Traditions

Mr. Chamberlain's Assurance.

LONDON, March 21.

Mr. Chamberlain was enthusiastically welcomed as Coalition leader in House of Commons to-day and in reply to congratulations from Donald Maclean for his election said that he would do his best to maintain the great traditions in House of Commons. (Continued.)

Palestine University Fund Zionist Delegation's Appeal.

LONDON, March 21.

Zionist Delegation headed by Doctor Weizmann is proceeding to America on Thursday to open twenty five million sterling fund to initiate establishment of National Home in Palestine. Famous Professor Einstein is accompanying the delegation to make appeal on behalf of Palestine University Fund.

Turkey and Greece. Greek Troops Mobilised.

LONDON, March 20.

ATHENS.—The 1913, 1914 and 1915 classes have been called to the Colours to reinforce the Greek Troops in Anatolia. Crowds in the streets cheered "Greece to War". The King in a message to the Greeks declares that the Turkish Nationalists are again attempting to overthrow the situation established by the Treaty of Sevres and are concentrating against the Greeks and it is therefore necessary to protect the Greek populations and to secure a definite pacification in the Orient, for which Greece is acting in conjunction with the Allies.

Mount Everest Expedition. King's Donation.

LONDON, March 21.

At a meeting of Royal Geographical Society Sir Francis Younghusband announced that the King had given a donation of hundred sterling to Mount Everest expedition in which Their Majesties are most interested.

LONDON, March 17.

Prince of Wales is receiving Colonel Howard Bury on March 22nd and has requested him to bring all maps and plans. Harold Raeburn has already left for India and all provisions and mountain equipment have been despatched.

(Associated Press.)

Situation in Egypt. Sir Willocks Case.

ALLAHABAD, March 22.

The Pioneer Cairo correspondent wires:—The political situation is quite satisfactory, but there has been a decided ripple on the water. The case of 'this trouble was the new Colonial Secretary who in his speech at the farewell dinner given to Lord Reading made references to Egypt which very much excited the political circles here. Mr. Winston Churchill is now expected in Cairo some time this month when he will meet Sir Percy Cox and Sir Herbert Samuel together with delegations from Mesopotamia and Palestine and discuss with them important questions now pending. It is officially stated that he has not come into connection with Egyptian settlement. Sir W. Willocks trial continues. Sir William Willocks is at present in box. His cross examination is yet to come and there are several more witnesses for defence to be heard. Sentences on twenty two men convicted in conspiracy trial last October have now been pronounced. Abdul Rabim Bay Ismail, Secretary of Egyptian Delegation and principal accused and six others were sentenced to death and the remainder to terms ranging from twenty years penal servitude to three years hard labour. Death sentences have been commuted to fifteen years penal servitude and other sentenced to terms ranging from fifteen years penal servitude to two years hard labour.

Her Highness the Kunjamma Thamburan, Junior Rane of Cochin who was not in good health for sometime died on Sunday night at Tripunithura. She was one of the few Ranes held in great esteem for her scholarship in Sanskrit. She was author of some Malayalam works. All public offices and schools in that station have been closed for three days since Monday, as a mark of respect to the memory of Her Highness.

Non-Co-operation.

Progress of the Movement.

Ahmedabad Municipality's Decision.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, March 22.

An Ahmedabad correspondent reports that at a meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipality held to consider the Collector's letter appending a copy of his order setting aside the resolution passed by the Schools Committee refusing Government grant and having nothing to do with the educational Inspector, after an animated debate, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's amendment was passed to the effect that the Collector's letter be filed, that the examination had already been held independently, and as it was only the expressed wish of the ratepayers that the Schools Committee would much rather close the schools than allow them to be examined by the Government Department.

Congress Propaganda. Meetings at Bezvada.

Mr. Konda Venkatappayya Panulu wires from Guatari:—In reply to enquiries regarding National Educational Conference to be held at Bezvada, a message from M. ulana Mahomadali is published for information. It is merely a private consultation among limited number of educationists of Non-Co-Operation institutions intended for Co-ordination of methods. Formal Public conference is open to many.

Mahatmaji and other national leaders meet on 31st March. Three meetings i.e. All-India Congress Committee, Working Committee, Educational Conference, will take place. Unique Occasion. Very first opportunity to Andhra Desa for the demonstration of its love and loyalty to Congress I appeal to my Andhra brethren to muster strong and contribute liberally towards Swarajya Fund. I hope Andhradesa will not lag behind other province.

Congress Organisation elections of twelve members for Andhra Provincial Congress Committee fixed March 20 and April 10 as final dates respectively. Elections to District Congress Committees and Provincial Congress Committee considering village organisations are still incomplete. Firms agencies are requested to hold elections to District Congress Committee till April 5 subject to ratification if necessary. Election results should reach respective District Congress Committees on or before April 5th Konda Venkatappayya president Andhra Provincial Congress Committee.

Mahatma's Tour.

CALCUTTA, March 22.

Mr. Gandhi arrived at Howrah by Bombay Mail this afternoon and after short visit to the residence of Mr. C. R. Das left the Sealdah Station for Barisal this evening.

The Trial of Ottama.

RANGOON, March 21st.

The trial of Rev. U. Ottama by the District Magistrate of Pyawon has been postponed to enable the accused to apply under section 526 Criminal Procedure Code to the Chief Court for the transfer of the case to the Sessions Court on the ground alleged by the defence that the trying Magistrate had taken part in the investigation of the case against the accused. The defence want the accused to be tried by an English Judge.

A Complete Hartal.

The Burmese held Hartal to-day as a mark of resentment against the arrest of Rev. Ottama. All bazaars and many of the stalls were closed. The town presented a holiday appearance. There was complete cessation of traffic gharry traffic. The hartal affected the "Daily News" Rangoon, where not a single compositor turned up and the "Rangoon Gazette" which comes out to-morrow is restricted in size with much less matter than usual. Complete hartal was also observed in Mandalay.

Dr. Cholkar's Case.

NAGPUR, March 22.

During the cross examination by Mr. Abhyankar in Doctor Cholkar's sedition case Mr. Pardhan, another Marathi shorthand official reporter stated that it was not true as stated by Mr. Kamat that witness had attended the meeting not to take down notes but to practise only that witness gave no help to him in transcribing the speech and that witness had casually gone to his house. Witness further stated that Mr. Kamat and himself both put their heads and notes together and thus reported the speech. Witness did not know his speed in shorthand or the speed of slow average and fast speakers. He admitted that he could take only stray words in Cholkar's speech and that he would transcribe his own shorthand notes differently at different times. Witness withdrew his statement made during examination in chief to the effect that his shorthand notes gave correct impression of the trend of Dr. Cholkar's speech and admitted that he was a hopelessly bad shorthand writer and could only record one twentyfifth of Dr. Cholkar's speech in strange words. Witness further admitted that the system of Marathi shorthand writing was highly undeveloped. His notes could not give any clue to the Doctors speech and his notes would be misleading. The case is proceeding.

Repression in Rae Bareilly.

LUCKNOW, March 22.

A Press Communique reports that on the 20th instant two Sub-Inspectors and 5 armed policemen went to Kamaliya in the Rae Bareilly District and arrested Brijpal Singh and Jhanku Singh two agitators. They were attacked by a crowd who rescued the prisoners. The Police took refuge in a house where they were besieged repulsing attacks by fire. Two rioters were killed and five injured. One of the constables escaped and brought the news to Salon and the Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent of Police, Mr. Bryan of opium Department and Mr. Carreras of Labour Corps arrived in motor bus with further armed police. The crowd now amounted to thousands and were being harangued by Brijpal Singh who stated that he was an ex-peon of 9th Bhopal infantry. The crowd were informed that Mr. Gandhi would arrive in the morning. The rioters who were armed with spears picketed roads and blocked them with carts. Brijpal Singh was arrested and taken to Rae Bareilly by motor. The Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent seeing Jhanku Singh the

other ringleader, left police and seized him. They were immediately surrounded and cut off. The Constables seeing their danger fired and other armed police ran forward firing. Jhanku Singh who was wounded in arm broke away in confusion but was recaptured. Casualties in this affair were one killed, one died of wounds and seven wounded. The wounded were at once attended to. The mob contained a large proportion of Local bad characters. The behaviour and discipline of police was excellent. The Deputy Commissioner stated that they ceased firing at once when ordered. Order has been restored. The Commissioner of Lucknow has left for the spot.

The Governor's Visit. A Successful Hartal.

KARACHI, March 21.

Local non-co-operators have declared a three days' hartal and to-day hartal was complete. One large mob was dispersed by the Police. Another mob on an open space was more daring. Stones were thrown and two policemen were injured. Three arrests were made and with some difficulty the mob was finally dispersed by the mounted police.

Gurdwara Enquiry Committee.

BOMBAY, March 23.

Interviewed by a press representative Lala Goverdhandas of Lahore said that in connection with non-official enquiry committee over Nankhna Sahib tragedy Gurdwara Committee had asked the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee to assure Mr. Gandhi that the members of the enquiry committee would be non-co-operationists and therefore the resolution to be passed would be in terms of non-co-operation as desired by Mr. Gandhi.

BEZWADA, March 23.

The All-India Congress Committee will meet at Bezvada in the Musam Hall on the 31st March.

Police Juloom. Official Denial.

KARACHI, March 22.

A Press Note issued by the Commissioner in Sind says:—In an article which appeared in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 10th February under the heading "Sulim in Nawabshah District," it was stated that causes of inhuman beating by police constables are frequent in that district that passengers are forced to carry luggage of constables and that owners of riding and pack animals are compelled to render service without emoluments. These allegations were supported by the statement that in February 2nd two camelmen with a lady were beaten for refusing to give their camels to constables Sulman Sali Mahomed said that the incident was witnessed by Maulvi Abdul Khaliq and other witnesses that a complaint was made to the Dy. Superintendent of Police and that the Vice President and Secretary of the Pietariat Emancipation Society were proceeding to make enquiry into the matter. With regard to the incident. It is the solitary instance given of alleged general maltreatment by the Police of Nawabshah. Facts as elicited by detailed enquiry conducted by the Deputy Superintendent of Police who recorded statements of witnesses produced by Maulvi Abdul Khaliq are as follows:—Two constables named being required to proceed on duty from Nawabshah to Shahpur went to the public stand at the former place and made arrangement with one of the camelmen to take them to their destination for charge of Rs. 1-8-0. Re 1 was paid on the spot to the camelman as advance. Subsequently the latter tried to back out of the agreement and a verbal altercation naturally ensued. Maulvi Abdul Khaliq a leading local noncooperator then interfered calling the policemen kafirs and urging camelmen to have nothing to do with them. This aggravated the squabble and the Policemen and camelmen eventually came to blows. There was only one woman present at the time requiring to be conveyed and as there were four camels on the stand there was no question of her not being able to secure conveyance because of the action of the police constables. The suggestion that she was beaten is entirely false. The constables have been published because although it is clear that they acted under great provocation still they should not have resorted to violence. The incident has been grossly exaggerated and distorted and it would never have occurred at all but for the mischievous interference of Maulvi Abdul Khaliq. As regards the allegations of inhuman beating and general commandeering of animals without payment by the police of the district they are entirely false being obviously suggested by the single incident above referred to.

A Muslim anti-khilafatist notifies that Muslim students coming to Bangalore for the ensuing S. S. L. C. examination will be afforded free boarding and lodging.

అమ్మతాంజనము

శక్తిని దృఢీకరించు సహా సీసా 15 - వెల 0-10-0

తామర తయిలము

రాజారాణిగల దృఢీకరించు సీసా 15 - వెల 0-6-0.

ఒక్క మా తామరతయిలము దృఢీకరించు సీసా 15 - వెల 0-6-0.

శక్తిని దృఢీకరించు సహా సీసా 15 - వెల 0-10-0
తామర తయిలము
రాజారాణిగల దృఢీకరించు సీసా 15 - వెల 0-6-0.

ఒక్క మా తామరతయిలము దృఢీకరించు సీసా 15 - వెల 0-6-0.
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తామర తయిలము
రాజారాణిగల దృఢీకరించు సీసా 15 - వెల 0-6-0.

Legislative Assembly.

Esher Committee Report.

Select Committee Report.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS).

DELHI, March 18.

A committee of the Assembly has for the past week been engaged in considering the report of the Escher Committee. The report of the committee takes the form of a series of draft resolutions, which they suggest should be moved in the Assembly. The committee advises the Assembly to recommend the Governor-General-in-Council to repudiate the assumption underlying the whole report of the Escher Committee, that the administration of the army in India cannot be considered otherwise than as part of the total armed forces of the Empire, and that the military resources of India should be developed in a manner suited to Imperial necessities they hold, that the purpose of the army in India must be held to be the Defence of India against external aggression and the maintenance of internal peace and tranquillity. They advocate organisation etc. on up to date lines and in accordance with modern standards with due regard to Indian conditions and demand efficiency in order that when the Indian army has to co-operate with the British Army, there should be no such dissimilarities as would make co-operation difficult. They hold that for any other purposes other than protection from external aggression, and the maintenance of internal peace the obligations resting on India should be no more enormous than those resting on the dominions and should be undertaken subject to the same conditions. The committee desires the Assembly to recommend that the Army in India should not as a rule be employed for service outside the external frontiers of India except for purely defensive purposes or with the previous consent of the Governor-General-in-Council in very grave emergencies provided that Indian troops may be employed on garrison duties overseas, at the expense of His Majesty's Government, and with the consent of the Government of India. The committee think that the absence of full responsible Government in India, the difference in conditions between India and England, and the provisions of the Government of India Act do not warrant differentiation in the army administration between India and England in regard to the ultimate control and responsibility for the defence of the country. They hold that in view of the desirability of assimilating the system of administration in India to that of the United Kingdom, which has been arrived after prolonged experiments, and the desirability of emphasising the principle of the ultimate superiority of the civil power, it is essential that Commander-in-Chief should without prejudice to his official precedence cease to be a member of the Governor-General's Executive Council and that the portfolio of defence, including supply, should be entrusted to a civilian member of the Executive Council, assisted by an Army Council including the Commander-in-Chief and other high military experts and a certain number of civilians more or less on the model of the Army Council in England. If this recommendation is not accepted they favour the minority proposal of the Escher Committee for the appointment of a Surveyor General of supply, who think should be a civil member of the Commander-in-Chief's military Council. This, they think, would be more logical and economical than to follow the proposals of the majority of the Escher Committee to set up a separate department for production and provision under a separate member of the Executive Council thereby adding to the Government an additional civil member in connection with army administration. A minority of the committee favour the retention of full responsibility by the Commander-in-Chief. They make a variety of recommendations as to the procedure to be followed in the selection and appointment of the Commander-in-Chief and other high military officials. They consider that the Military Secretary, India Office, should be appointed by the Secretary of State for India on the recommendation of the Government of India after advice obtained from the Chief of the Imperial General Staff. They think that he should ex-officio have the status of a deputy chief of the Imperial General Staff, that he should have the right to attend meetings of the Army Council when questions affecting India are under consideration but that he should not be under the orders of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff. The committee considers that the Commander-in-Chief's right of correspondence with the Chief of the Imperial General Staff should be subject to the restriction that it does not commit the Government of India to any pecuniary responsibility or any line of military policy, which has not already been the subject of decision by them. Copies of all such correspondence at both ends should be immediately furnished to the Government of India and the Secretary of State. A large part of the report of the Assembly committee is devoted to proposals for the Indianization of the commissioned ranks of the army. They desire that the King Emperor's Indian subjects should be freely admitted to all arms and services of His Majesty's naval and air forces in India subject to the prescribed standards of fitness and they desire that in selecting candidates for the entrance examination, unofficial Indians should be associated with the nominating authority. They think that to start with not less than 25 per cent of the King's commissions should be given to Indians. They ask that adequate facilities should be provided in India for the preliminary training of Indians to fit them to enter Sandhurst and that the desirability of establishing a similar college in India should be kept in view. They think that the formation of an adequate territorial force on attractive conditions is essential as a preparation of India to undertake the burden of self-defence. They recommend a gradual and prudent reduction of the ratio of British to Indian troops. The committee ask that there should be no distinction between the status of officers of the Indian Territorial Force and those of the Indian Auxiliary Force. They recommend that no proposal for the interchange of officers between the British and Indian services should be carried out unless it can be done without appreciably increasing the cost to Indian revenues without interfering with a steady expansion in the proportion of King's commission in the Indian Army thrown open to Indians and without affecting the control of the Government of India over the entire army in India. The committee ask that having regard to the recent creation of two additional commands in India, the expediency of reducing the size of the administrative staff at army headquarters should be considered. They recommend that so far as their proposals are concerned the Anglo Indian should

be considered to be covered by the term Indian of India's subject. Their concluding recommendation is one of even greater importance than those by which it is preceded. They ask the assembly to recommend to the Governor-General-in-Council that as soon as the external and internal conditions of India permit, a committee should be appointed adequately representative of non-official Indian opinion for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the best method of giving effect to the natural rights and aspirations of the people of India to take an honourable part in the defence of their country and prepare the country for the attainment of full responsible Government which has been declared to be the goal of British policy in India. They ask that the proposed committee shall also examine the financial capacity of India to bear the burden of military expenditure, her claim to equality of status and treatment with the self-governing dominions. They recommend that the committee should also report upon the methods of recruitment to the commissioned ranks of the Indian Army.

DELHI, March 21.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning with an agenda containing a large number of questions, one official bill on emigration, two non-official bills, and two resolutions.

A Long Answer and the Presidents Suggestion.

Mr. Pickford's question regarding the proposed establishment of a Central Research Institute in Delhi brought forth a rather lengthy reply from Mr. Sharp when the President suggested to official members that they should in future, whenever they had such long answers to supply, give only brief resumes of them and publish full answers in official reports. After question time

Bill on Emigration.

Mr. Innes moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the law relating to emigration. Leave was granted and the debate on this bill was adjourned for a short time to enable Sir George Barnes who had gone to the meeting of the Council of State to be present here and make his speech.

Dr. Sapru then presented the Select Committee's report in the Escher report. On the motion of Mr. Seshagiri Iyer the bill to declare the rights of Hindus to make transfers and bequests in favour of unborn persons in the Madras city was passed without discussion.

Transfer of Property Act (Amendment Bill).

Mr. Rangachari next moved for leave to introduce a bill further to amend the Transfer of Property Act 1882. He said that Sections 59 and 123 of the Transfer of Property Act 1882 required that instruments of mortgage and gift should be attested by at least two witnesses, but the instruments of sale exchange and lease were not required to be so attested. In recent judicial decisions it had been held that to render the instrument valid the attester should have actually seen the mortgagor or donor sign or affix his mark. In the case of registered instruments such an artificial requirement was unnecessary and led to mischievous results. The validity of the instrument was affected if proof was not available to the effect stated above. Often—time witnesses to the deed were bribed to say that they did not actually see the mortgagor sign. The temptation to avoid just liability by taking advantage of this technical plea was great. Under the law as it stood and in practice instruments which were undoubtedly genuine and fully supported by consideration had been known to be get rid of by this plea. It was proposed by this amending Bill to place all registered instruments of transfer inter vivos on the same footing as regards attestation.

Dr. Gour Opposes.

Dr. Gour in opposing the Bill did not think the remedy proposed to remove the evil was a remedy at all. He said that they must not do away with attestation clause, but must engage provisions of sec. 59 and sec. 123 by legalising attestation. It was absolutely essential that both mortgage as well as gift must be attested.

The motion for leave to introduce the bill was put to vote and declared carried, when Dr. Gour pressed for divisions.

At this stage Mr. Asad Ali wanted to speak when the President pointed out that it was irregular to address the House during the process of division. The point of order should strictly relate to the issue before House in the present case, whether the division should be taken or not. Any other process would be very irregular and would be ruled out of order.

The motion was again put to vote and declared carried and this time no division was called for.

The President announced that at to-day's meeting the Council of State agreed to the formation of a Joint Committee of twelve members of the Legislature to consider the Indian Factories Act Amendment Bill and read out the names of six members of the Upper House who would sit on it.

Members for the Joint Committee.

Sir Thomas Holland then moved that the undermentioned six members of the Assembly be nominated to sit on the Committee:—Messrs Joshi, Jannadas Dwarikdas, Seshagiri Iyer, Rabinulla Currimbhoy, Bishambarnath and himself (Sir Thomas Holland.) This was agreed to. Discussion on the Emigration Bill was next taken up.

Emigration Bill.

Sir George Barnes.

Sir George Barnes speaking on the Emigration Bill said that this Bill would be introduced during the present session and all further proceedings deferred until the autumn session to enable the public to criticise it. Indentured emigration was dead but it was necessary to safeguard themselves against its resurrection in any form. Indentured emigration was killed in 1917 by a rule under the Defence of India Act. As this Act would expire soon it was necessary to replace the existing rule by some new enactment. No nation had ever been really great which failed to keep all its nationals within its own borders. For the present therefore it was necessary to place some control on emigration of unskilled labour so as to prevent any possibility of revival of indentured emigration. Emigration of all unskilled labour would be forbidden unless and until both chambers of the Legislature agreed that the door should be opened. Emigration of unskilled labour would not be lawful except to such countries and on such terms and conditions as would be accepted by the Indian Legislature. Their policy was not only to permit but even to encourage emigration to countries where Indians enjoyed same political rights as other classes of His Majesty's subjects. In that way they could find outlet for India's surplus population and open up more

Repressive Legislation.

Appointment of Committees.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

DELHI, March 21.

A Gazette Extraordinary publishes the personnel of two Committees appointed by the Governor-General in Council on repressive legislation and Press Legislations. The Committee to examine repressive laws would consist of Dr. Sapru, Chairman, Sir William Vincent, Sir Sivaswami Iyer, Dr. Sarbadhikari, Mr. Samarth, Mr. Burgri, Dr. Gour Sir Dunsbaw Wacha and Mr. Hammond. This Committee will examine the following regulations and Acts:—The Bengal State Offences Regulation 1804, Madras Regulation 7 of 1808 Bengal State Prisoners Regulation 1818, Madras Regulation 2 of 1819, Bombay Regulation 25 of 1827, State Prisoners Act 1850, State Offences Act 1857, Forfeiture Act 1857, State Prisoners Act 1858, Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908, Prevention of Seditious Meeting Act 1911, Defence of India Act, Criminal Law Amendment Act 1915, and Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act 1919.

The Press Act.

The following is the personnel of the committee appointed to examine the Press and Registration Books Act 1867, the Indian Press Act 1910, and Newspaper (Incitement to offences) Act 7 of 1900:—Dr. Sapru, Chairman, Sir William Vincent, Mr. Jannadas Dwarikdas, Mr. Seshagiri Iyer, Mr. S. Sinha, Mr. Bakshi Sohanlal, Mr. Shwar Saran Babu, Mr. J. M. Mukerjee and Khan Bahadur Mirza Ali. Both these committees will report to the Governor-General-in-Council and meet at a time to be appointed by the Chairman.

Monday's bharal was marked by complete absence of disorder in Rangoon. Vehicles resumed in the evening. Rickshaws and gharries were subjected to moral pressure in the morning and withdrew from streets. Most of the mills were disorganised and newspaper offices worked with reduced staffs. One paper did not appear to-day.

The meeting of the arbitration committee of the Burmah Oil Coy. (Rangoon) broke did not take place, their representatives not attending one being engaged in the court and others expressing inability to attend. The meeting is being held on 21st with other representatives.

Invitation to the forthcoming Conference of the moderate party is being issued over 44 signatures including Maharajas Ministers and many others.

A Ghamler villager who styled himself a Thakur in village Chaul was so in censd at a Jat Zamindar for entering him in the census form as a Ghamler that he attacked the Zamindar and stabbed him to death. The murderer and another Ghamler who it is alleged to have joined in the assault have been arrested and sent up by the Police for trial.

prosperous career for their depressed classes. Under the Bill agents of the Government of India would be appointed overseas and this Government had every reason to believe that this power of appointing agents would be welcomed by all Governments. The skilled worker was in very different position from unskilled worker. However the Government of India had decided that whoever desired to engage or to assist any person to emigrate for the purpose of skilled labour should apply for permission to the local Government. The Bill also gave the Governor General in Council power to prohibit emigration of skilled labour to any country if sufficient reasons existed for prohibition. The Bill did not provide for any control over free emigration that was to say, to leave India without any assistance from anybody. Referring to the general issue of policy, Mr. Lord Chelmsford's administration for the last five years the Commerce Member said that a step to indentured emigration which Lord Hardinge desired before leaving this country in 1916 was definitely abandoned in 1917. Undoubtedly the status of Indians had suffered by the emigration policy of past. The people abroad thought that indentured labourers were a fair sample of Indian people. These people knew nothing of Indian intellectual merchant princes and captains of industry. Relations between India and Dominions had never been satisfactory but now that India was an equal member of the Empire there is a strong hope for the future. At the Imperial War Conference in 1918, on the motion of Lord Sinha a resolution of reciprocity was passed but the Government of India thought that mere reciprocity would not help them towards the goal of securing equal status to Indian for very few people from these dominions came to India for settling here. Moreover, history told them that retaliation was never a successful weapon, especially when it was incapable of inflicting an injury to other party. What India wanted was better relations with dominions, full recognition of equality of citizenship. Privileges would not help in this end. Sir Benjamin Robinson's missions to South Africa, East Africa, Uganda and Tanganyika had already resulted in the removal of misconceptions and creation of better understanding about Indians and also putting fresh hearts into Indians who now realised that their mother country had not forgotten them. Lord Chelmsford had worked persistently and strenuously to uplift India's status (Applause). Concluding Sir George Barnes said that with regard to the recognition of the status of Indians we have made progress and shall make further progress. Rome was not built in a day and progress might not be as rapid as we could wish but our goal must continue to be a admission of Indians throughout the Empire to all rights and all privileges of the British citizens (Applause).

The Bill was then introduced. The Assembly adjourned for lunch.

The Assembly met after lunch when Mr. Barnes who had given notice of a resolution for the abolition of export duty on tea at the rate of one rupee eight annas per one hundred pounds withdrew it in view of the decision that had been arrived at in regard to tea during discussion on Finance bill.

For similar reasons Mr. N. C. Sarker withdrew his resolution which related to the removal of embargo on export of food grains and coal.

The Assembly adjourned till Wednesday the 23rd instant.

Indians in South Africa.

Commission's Report.

Mr. C. F. Andrews' Dissatisfaction.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 21.

At an interview with the representative of the Associated Press Mr. C. F. Andrews discussed the findings of the South African Asiatic Commission as cabled to the "Times of India" and expressed himself as altogether dissatisfied with them. Long established rights such as those of land tenure in the uplands of Natal were to be summarily taken away and in this manner a deliberate repudiation was suggested of the agreement made between South African and the Indian Government when Indians were sent out under indenture. The segregation policy put forward by the commission appeared to Mr. Andrews as no serious than the land policy under cover of voluntary segregation. New powers were to be given to local authorities which would almost inevitably result in virtual race segregation of Indians in nearly every part of Transvaal and Natal. Mr. Andrews feared that if the recommendations of the Commission were carried out Indians would be racially segregated from Europeans within ten years time in almost every part of South African Union outside the Cape province. The licensing proposals were not clear in the abbreviated form in which they appeared in the cablegram but it seemed clear that no real relief was to be granted from the hardships of the present situation. A further most serious piece of news has been cabled, namely, that the Asiatic Commission did not propose any repeal or modification of the obnoxious Transvaal law of 1885 which has been at the root of all the mischief in the past in that province. Mr. Andrews ended by saying that all admirable work carried out by Sir Benjamin Robertson visit and embodied in the recently published report of the Government of India seemed to be quite unregarded by the Asiatic Commission. Indeed as far as the Commission's findings were concerned Sir Benjamin Robertson had been left on one side and the Anti Asiatic party in South Africa had gained a fatal victory. The tide in Africa appeared to be running very strongly against Indians and if the Commission's recommendations were accepted the position of Indians in Natal and Transvaal would become even more intolerable in future than they had been in past.

(Reuter.)

Press Opinions in South Africa.

LONDON, March 16.

PRETORIA:—The British-Indian Defence Association, Pretoria, protest against the recommendations of the Asiatic Commission and intend to appeal to the League of Nations if the laws affecting them economically are not repealed during the present session, and if further repressive class laws are passed. Their minimum demand is for the complete civil and political rights of the Europeans.

The "Natal Advertiser" says the bulk of fair-minded folk will generally endorse the general tendency of the Asiatic Commission report if not some of its precise terms. It is eager to advocate the rights of white civilisation who fear that the European will shortly be submerged in a deep and fast flowing tide from the East. But the European overlooks the immense services Indians performed for the development of many of the Natal industries and especially he forgets how Indians made possible the economic progress which largely contributed to the rapid advance of white civilisation. It is probable that the recommendations will be assailed by the Extremists of either side, but that race separation is the right policy can hardly be doubted.

LONDON, March 18.

PRETORIA:—Speaking in the Assembly Sir Abe Mitchell declared that the report of the Asiatic Commission was the worst he had ever seen, and added that it would strengthen those who were opposed to the Asiatic danger and would continue the opposition.

Mr. Duncan, the new Minister of the Interior, considered that the repatriation expenditure was money well spent, but he expressed the view that the question, as a whole, could not be solved in this way alone. The problem was a very important one, for this went to the very root of the well-being of the whole European populations, and the longer it was allowed to drift, the worse it would be. He was not prepared to say more until the Government had considered the matter.

The *Natal Mercury's* Parliamentary correspondent says:—"Many members complain of the futile weakness of the Asiatic report, particularly the Natal members, who will raise the question shortly. There is a strong probability that some more very drastic proposals will be submitted to the House at an early date."

The *Cape Argus* says the Asiatic community should recognise that the report is more favourable towards their side of the question than they might have expected. There is a remarkable similarity between the recommendations and the views expressed in Mr. C. F. Andrews' report, and this should contribute towards an amicable settlement of some of the existing difficulties.

Transvaal Indians.

The Asiatic Commission reports respecting the Transvaal that there seems to be a strong and widespread impression throughout the Transvaal that the number of Indians there has greatly increased during recent years, and fears are entertained that the influx is still continuing.

A careful consideration of the evidence tends to show that there is no solid ground for those fears, for the Transvaal Asiatic population has apparently remained stationary since 1911.

The Chairman of the South Africa League had stated that well over 4,000 Asiatic trading licences, from hawkers to wholesale trader, had been granted in Johannesburg.

The Commission find that approximately about 2,000 trading licences of all classes were issued in 1919 to Indian and Chinese in the Johannesburg magisterial area; therefore it is obvious that the statement of the Chairman of the League is an exaggeration.

Official statistics regarding other Transvaal towns, such as Volksrust, Pietersburg, Middleburg and Potchefstroom, show a similar exaggeration. (*Times of India*).

Sir Harcourt Butler attended the meeting of the Court of the Lucknow University on 21st March.

Upper Silesia.

Result of the Plebiscite.

Germany Wins.

(REUTER'S.)

LONDON, March 21.

BERLIN.—Official results published at nine o'clock this morning of the Plebiscite in Upper Silesia state that 876,000 have declared for Germany and 389,000 for Poland. The results of two important districts where a Polish majority is likely are missing.

LONDON, March 21.

PARIS.—Telegram from Berlin states that figures of Upper Silesia Plebiscite in which Polish and German inhabitants voted yesterday to determine under which flag they desire to be governed are already arriving and showing overwhelming German victories in several big towns. Majorities are declared to range from seventy eight to ninety four per cent. German semi-official figures according to Berna telegram confirm this. Plebiscite has passed off calmly in spite of anticipated collision; but fears are however entertained that declaration of poll will lead to violent outbreaks which it will be Allied detachment's duty to repress. General Commanding has captured fifty thousand rifles since his arrival but says that both camps are still armed throughout country. Final decision with regard to Reich Territories future rests with Supreme Council but it is not unlikely that it will be split up according to National desire recorded by various contiguous areas.

LONDON, March 21.

Official figures of Upper Silesia Plebiscite show that greater part of territory will remain German. Hitherto majority has been to 2 to 1 but two important districts of Plebs and Rybnik which are likely to give Polish majorities are outstanding.

Germany Celebrates her Victory.

LONDON, March 21.

BERLIN.—Government buildings are already beflagged in celebration of German majority which has been secured in Silesia. It is semi-officially stated that 7137 voted Pro-German and 4607 Pro-Polish in whole of Plebiscite area. Voting in Pless District was 14000 Pro-German and 41000 Pro-Polish, and in Rybnik District 28000 Pro-German and 50000 Pro-Polish. Ebert has telegraphed to German representatives in Silesia expressing joy at the result. Telegram from Von Simons which has been received in London states that in all towns especially industrial centres there was overwhelming majority of German votes and there were only Polish majorities in country especially in districts where troops had not been sent in time to protect German population from Polish terror.

What it Means to the Allies.

LONDON, March 21.

Pro-German result should be of advantage to Britain as it would enable Germany with retention of coalfields better to pay reparation but failure to secure rich mineral territories would be serious to Poland.

German Disarmament.

Bill in the Reichstag.

LONDON, March 20.

The Reichstag has passed the Disarmament Bill, providing that if statistics or the conduct of an association indicates that its purpose conflicts Articles 177 and 178 of the Peace Treaty, it will be dissolved by the Government of the Federal State concerned, failing which the Imperial Government is empowered to act.

M. Clemenceau at Toulon.

LONDON, March 21.

The Havas agency reports the arrival of M. Clemenceau at Toulon, on March 21st.

An Explosion.

Largest Grain Elevator Wrecked.

LONDON, March 20.

A message from Chicago states that the world's largest grain elevator was to-day wrecked by an explosion, the force of which shattered the windows in the neighbouring towns. One person was killed and four are missing. Half a million bushels of grain were destroyed and the estimated damage is six hundred thousand dollars.

International Communications.

Freedom of Transit

LONDON, March 20.

BARCELONA.—The Communications Conference has adopted Article 7 of the Draft Convention dealing with restrictions on the liberty of transit and providing for the maintenance of the principle of the freedom of transit without affecting the measures of national security which each State may need to take in an emergency. Article 10 abrogating all previous international agreements as incompatible with the proposed convention was referred to a subcommittee. Some countries were in favour of preservation of the existing treaties alongside the Convention, and others, headed by Japan urged complete abrogation of the past treaties. Article 8 providing for the utmost freedom of transit during war compatible with the rights and duties of belligerents and neutrals was also referred to a committee.

Insurgents Re-occupy Kronstadt.

LONDON, March 21.

PARIS.—Newspapers give prominence to Reval telegram declaring that insurgents on Saturday night reoccupied Kronstadt to which place Revolutionary Committee has returned from Finland. At present time no confirmation is available.

India in Parliament.

Mr. Montagu to Retain Office.

The Joint Committee.

(REUTER'S.)

LONDON, March 18.

At the first meeting of the Joint Committee on Indian affairs, Lord Islington was elected Chairman, and the procedure was drawn up. Papers will be laid before Parliament very soon, with reference to the future Constitution of Burma. The House of Lords will then be asked to read the Burma Bill for a second time, whereupon it will be referred to the Select Committee.

The Secretary of State.

LONDON, March 20.

In connection with a rumour that Mr. Montagu will succeed Mr. Chamberlain as Chancellor of the Exchequer the observer believes that Mr. Montagu has made it clear that he means to devote the rest of his life to India. If he left the India Office, he would retire for a prolonged period, during which, he would travel and study.

Extremists on Both Sides.

LONDON, March 21.

The *Times*, in the course of a leader says, it is high time that current controversies upon India were conducted in a moderate and seemly fashion. The Extremists on both sides are indulging in intemperate, exaggerated and often unfounded statements. Fresh exhibitions of bad temper are being given by both sides weekly and it is not easy to say whether the British or Indian fomenters of strife are the worse offenders. The *Times* says, that the difficulties of administration in India will not be removed by incessant cultivation of rancour. The paper cites two recent episodes which, it says, aptly exemplify its contention, namely, the speech by Mr. Hasan Imam at the Savoy Hotel on March 16th, and Lord Amphill's telegraphic correspondence with the European non-official members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly with regard to the formation in London of a so-called Emergency Committee.

Allied Mandates.

Text Issued.

LONDON, March 21.

Text of four new mandates has been issued. German South-West Africa has been conferred on South Africa and German possession in the Pacific South of Equator with the exception of Samoa and Kauru have been conferred on Australia. German Samoa has been conferred on New Zealand and Nauru on Britain. All terms are identical and are on lines of previous mandates conferring full powers of administration and prescribing prohibition of slavery, of supply natives with alcohol, of forced labour, except for essential public works and of establishment of Military and Naval bases and fortification; Engaging Mandatories will guarantee religious freedom and will report yearly to League of Nations.

The Irish Situation.

The Weekly Death Toll.

LONDON, March 21.

In House of Commons, Sir Greenwood stated that during week end in Ireland casualties to soldiers were 10 killed and 11 wounded and 5 police killed and 5 wounded. 7 rebels had also been killed and 7 wounded six had been taken prisoners and three civilians had been wounded in ambush. The sergeant who was missing after ambush was found blindfolded and shot and on his body was found card on which was written executed.

Do You Want More Powers?

Colonel Allen asked whether in view of appalling list Greenwood could assure the House that his powers were sufficient and declared that House was ready to give him any powers which were necessary to deal with the situation. (Cheers.) Greenwood replied that these severe casualties had occurred in Martial Law Area. He always had the whole-hearted support of Commander-in-Chief of that area.

A Train Ambush.

Heavy Casualties.

LONDON, March 22nd.

Heavy casualties are reported in fighting following the ambush to train at Headford Junction, Kerry on which soldiers and passengers were travelling. One officer and five men were killed, twelve soldiers were wounded one passenger killed and two wounded and one rebel was found dead but it is believed that there are others. Troops detained under heavy fire and engaged attackers whom they held off for fifty minutes until they were reinforced when attackers were driven off.

Sinn Fein Conspirators.

LONDON, March 19.

The trial of fourteen men and one woman on charges of conspiracy in connection with the discoveries of explosives and Sinn Fein documents in Glasgow was concluded to-day at the Justiciary Court, Edinburgh. Four were acquitted, two cases remained not proved, and the remainder received sentences ranging from twelve months imprisonment to five years' penal servitude. Three women were sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

An Exciting Struggle.

LONDON, March 19.

An exciting struggle lasting three hours occurred at Crossbarry near Bandon to-day. Three hundred Sinn Feiners mined the road and ambushed eight lorries containing the Police and Military. Three lorries were burned, seven soldiers and policemen and four civilians were killed, five soldiers and policemen were wounded, and several civilians were wounded.

Mrs. Lowe, wife of Gordon Lowe, famous as tennis Player has been arrested at Carnes tennis courts and is charged with stealing pocket book said to contain five thousand fangs.

[illegible]

